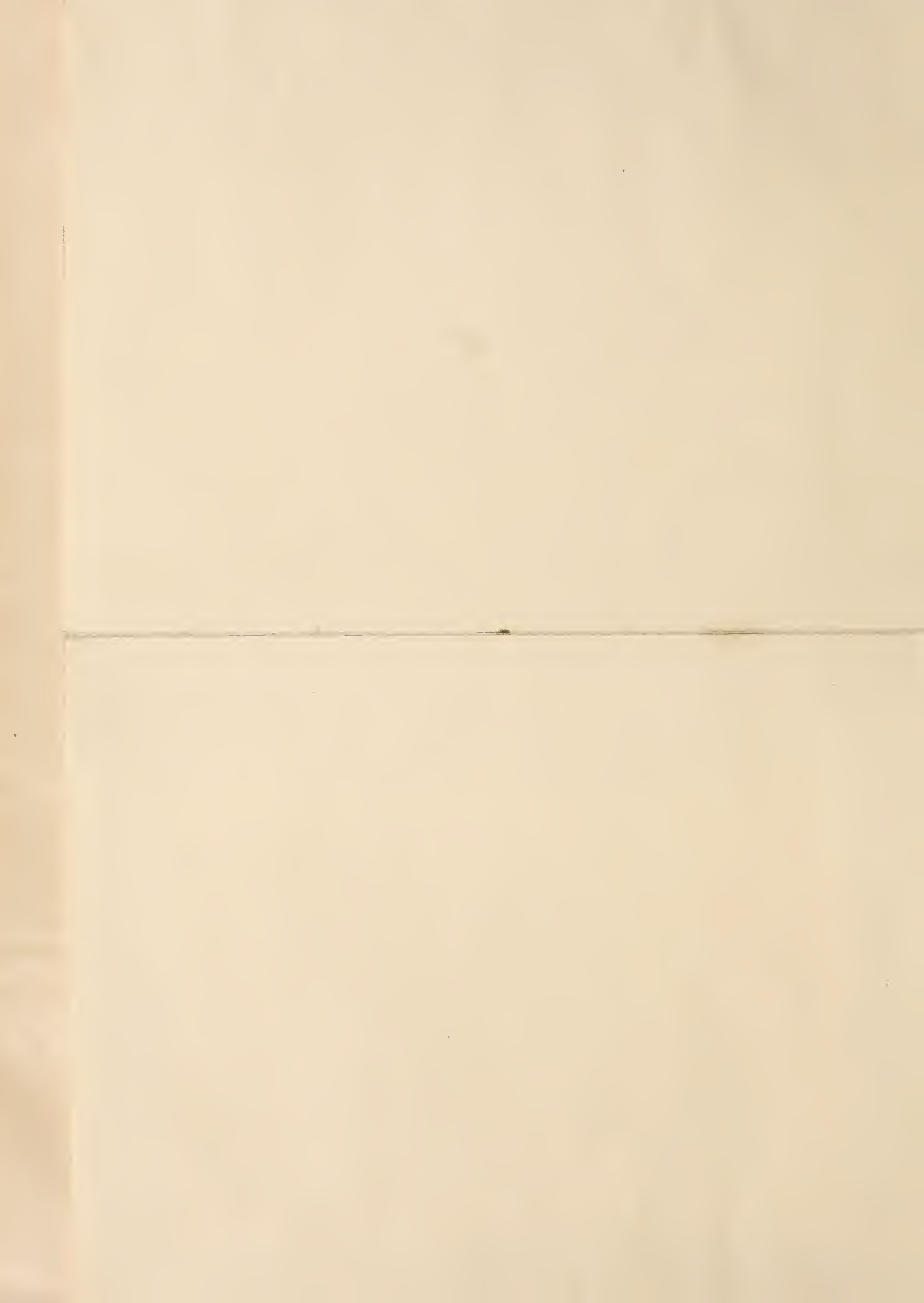


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# The FARM-POULTRY

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## FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS.

### Capacity of Chicks, Conditions, etc., Must Be Considered.



**Y**OUNG CHICKENS furnish one of the most remarkable illustrations of rugged and delicate tendencies in combination to be found anywhere. It is generally understood

by those who have had a few years experience in growing chicks that the greatest losses in growing chicks occur within the first three weeks, and that if they succeed in bringing the chicks along normally and with little loss for three weeks the chances of bringing practically all that they then have to maturity are very much in their favor. These first few weeks are in fact a testing period for the past and present conditions and methods which have an influence on the life of the chick. If the parent stock was in decidedly bad condition for breeding the chicks are very likely to begin to drop off one by one within a week of hatching. If conditions during incubation were wrong or at any time went wrong long enough to affect the developing chick the results are quite certain to appear very early in the life of the chick. If the brooding arrangements, whether natural or artificial, are poor, the effects begin to be apparent almost immediately. If the feeding is wrong the chick stands it for a longer or shorter time, according to his constitution and the degree in which the feeding method departs from good methods, but it is not at all likely that he will last through three weeks of it without showing by his condition that something is radically wrong.

Not only is this first few weeks a testing period as to the things just mentioned and others like them, but if bad conditions exist at this time, or if bad mistakes are made, and proper efforts to correct inherited tendencies that make trouble are not made now, it is almost useless to attempt them later. For good or for bad, for satisfactory results or for trouble, the chicks during this early period are given a start or put out of existence, and those given a start will go in the direction in which they are started.

The first few days of a chick's life it should be kept warm and kept as quiet as possible. This whether with a hen or in a brooder. If you are using hens don't rely too much on the instinct—rather disposition of the hen at this stage. There are hens and hens; some make good mothers, and some do not. If a hen has not made a good hatch from such eggs as other hens have hatched well, don't use her to brood chicks. She lacks vitality, magnetism, or something of that nature, and instead of imparting vigor to the chicks, or sustaining what they have she draws from them, and one by one they droop and die. When you have one brood going all wrong while others are doing well, the fault is almost sure to be with the hen. The remedy is to give the chicks to another hen if you have one that will take them. I would not advise putting them with other chicks.

Some hens are not disposed to keep quiet and brood the chicks for as long as is desirable. I have seen many fine broods of chicks ruined because the hen either would not brood them or would run them all over her accustomed range. The latter trouble rarely occurs where

people yard their fowls, and coop the hens with chicks, but hens in coops do not always brood the chicks well, being more intent on getting out of the coop than anything else. When this is the case darken the coop, making it either entirely dark, or leaving a small opening for the chicks to run in and out.

back as the chicks require more room. Care should be taken not to overheat the chicks, and not to deprive them of fresh air in the effort to keep them warm.

When to give the first feed, and what to give in that first feed, are topics which are given endless discussion, and bring out a great variety of very emphatic opinion. There is probably more nonsense than sense written about them. I never have been able to quite get the point of view of those who maintain that we must be careful not to feed the chicks too soon. Let us injure them by putting food into the system before it is ready to receive it, because as far as I have seen, the chicks will

In the matter of feeding for the first time, and also throughout the early life of the chick, my practice some would consider very radical. Generally I feed the chicks the same things that the old hens get—mash, wheat, and cracked corn. Variations from this diet are made for my convenience rather than on any other account. When there are but a few chickens I have a johnnycake baked every few days, and use this for some of the soft feeds, giving mash only when it is mixed for the old hens. When the stock of young chickens is larger, or as it increases, when only a comparatively small number is grown during the season, I either mix up mash enough in the morning for all the soft feeds given, or mix it up as needed. My objection to doing this when only a few chicks are being fed is that it is not worth while to bother with little bits of mash needed to leave over or mix up for a few chickens, when a small cake baked once in three or four days gives what is wanted with less trouble. When more of such food is required, we make mash because it is easier to do that than to bake one or more large cakes daily. As to results, I have never been able to see that it made any difference whether the baked cake, or a scalded mash, or a mash mixed with cold water is fed.

The first feed my chicks get is always the feed that in the regular routine of the day is given next after they are taken from the nest. It makes no difference to me whether it is mash, johnnycake, wheat or cracked corn, and I cannot see that it makes any material difference to the chicks. Perhaps they do not grow quite as rapidly at first as they would on less robust diet, but they seem to make up for it later on, and to have a much more vigorous and capacious power of digestion all through life than when habited in their early feeding. And it saves a lot of work and trouble, and leaves very little room for waste of food.

The old fowls get three meals a day. In the spring and summer when the chicks are hatching and growing these meals come, mash about 6.30 A. M., wheat about 11 A. M., cracked corn between 4 and 5 P. M. The chicks get the same meals, and at first two additional ones, one about 9 A. M., usually of cracked corn, and one of mash or johnnycake about 2.30 P. M. This is continued until they are about two months old, when they usually are removed from the eat proof coops and given a good range. From this time as long as they will eat the afternoon mash and still have an appetite for corn after they get the five meals a day, but the mid-morning feed of corn is changed and given just after the mash being scattered widely through the grass, so that they can eat it as they hunt for it.

My chickens will generally take the mash in the afternoon, and a good feed of corn two or three hours after, until between four and five months of age. When they begin to be indifferent to it, we either omit it or feed it, if we happen to have it, after they have eaten all the corn they want. In feeding mash to either chicks or old fowls, we want it eaten up quickly, as if any is left it becomes soiled and soured so that it is wasted; but in feeding grain we want to have it always there for the fowls and chicks if they hunt or scratch for it. The avidity, or lack of it, with which they tackle the mash has always been a reliable indication of how their available supply of grain stood.

Now I don't claim that this is the only good method of feeding, or absolutely the best method. It is merely the method which, all things considered, suits me best. There are even simpler methods. A good many people



FIFTEEN HUNDRED WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS IN BROODERS.  
Niagara Poultry Farm, W. R. Curtiss & Co., Ransomville, N. Y.

If the hen, whether voluntarily or by compulsion, broods the chicks well the first few days, she generally broods them well afterwards.

When chicks are kept in brooders the usual practice is to confine them quite closely to the hover at first, using a board as long as the width of the pen, and gradually moving this

not eat at all for from one to two days after coming out of the shell, and I never have seen anything that would support the theory that chicks might injure themselves by eating too soon. It seems to be a convenient explanation for conditions which those who see them do not understand.





grow good chickens on cracked corn and grass range. As far as I have seen, it is difficult to hold size by that system, but I am not entirely positive that that is the fault of the feeding, and not to be attributed more to such other conditions as failure to make proper selection of breeding stock, overcrowding, etc. But while I would not say positively that you cannot grow chicks to as good size on such monotonous diet as on a more varied ration, it is evident that as a rule they are not grown as well.

And on the other side of the question, I know that chicks can be grown quicker up to a certain point by giving them less liberty and feeding more carefully of more carefully prepared and more concentrated rations. Whether there is more profit in that is another question. Except for broilers, I doubt it. The trouble with the forcing ration is that it overtaxes the digestive organs, and, paradoxical as it may seem, at the same time fails to develop them, because it does not give them enough to do.

When you try to help nature by giving the chick food easy to digest, you are developing the body of the chick faster than the digestive system is developed, and at some time you reach the point where the digestive system is utterly unable to handle the food, even if partly digested, which the body requires. When a beginning is made with some hard grain, the digestive system by moderate use grows strong and develops in harmony with the rest of the chick.

Most theories of feeding agree with this statement, as to the need of developing the digestive system, but put off beginning this until the chick "is big enough to eat cracked wheat or finely cracked corn." The difference of opinion seems to be as to when the chick is big enough. I concluded that a chick at any age after it would eat was big enough to eat either whole wheat or cracked corn: first, because I found them eating at two or three days old such things when thrown to the mother hen rather than the specially prepared things for themselves; next, because I found them at the same tender age successfully disposing of bugs that were quite as difficult to swallow as a grain of whole corn would have been. After this I very gradually worked away from customary methods of chick feeding, until I found that giving them the old hens' ration with one or two meals daily addi-

tional gave me as good results, on the whole, as I had ever had with special chick rations, and at less cost both in time and money. I would not advise any reader who has good results by another system to drop it and take up this one. On general principles I believe in either adhering to the system that is giving you good results or making a change gradually. If anyone is using a system that costs him more than my method would, and wants to reduce cost, let him experiment first on a few lots of chicks. The other conditions may not be the same as my chicks have. His mashers may be quite different from those I use. His chicks may not have the constitutions to begin with that mine have. I do not doubt that many chicks

are kept alive and growing by coddling which would quickly die under the treatment mine get.

How such feeding would work on brooder chicks, I cannot say. I would like to do some experimenting with it on them, but am not in a position to give them continuous care and watch other conditions closely enough to be sure of whatever effects are developed. Theoretically it ought to work as well with brooder chicks as with others. In practice it would be apt to be more difficult to make it work as satisfactorily because of causes other than those connected with the diet used.

As a matter of fact, I believe the question of how and what we feed the chick is of less importance than some other things. Provided we give the chick enough to eat, it will live and grow if it can keep warm and get fresh air as it needs it. The great difficulties in artificial brooding are to maintain a proper temperature of the brooder, and to supply sufficient fresh air in it. We can have conditions for chicks with hens where the same difficulties will be presented, but it is much easier to avoid them.

Thus if we have a hen that lacks vitality she will not keep her chicks warm; if we put hen and chicks in too small and close a coop they will suffer both from too much heat and from lack of pure air. A few nights sweating will take a lot out of the chicks and give them such a setback as few of them will entirely recover from. I had such a case in my flock last spring, the chicks affected being at that time between five and six weeks old.

There were two broods in a double run 12 feet square, divided in the middle to keep the hens apart and insure against doubling up in the coops at night. The chicks could go through the whole run. I liked the arrangement so well that I was just waiting for time to change the other coops to give each brood double space. I was away from home three nights. When I returned I noticed at once that these two broods of chicks, twenty-six in number, had gone back in appearance, looked smaller than when I went away, and had roughened plumage. I was at a loss how to account for it, until in the evening I discovered that all the chicks but two were in one coop with a ten pound hen, and all sweating even early in the evening. Those chicks were separated at once, but seemed to stand still for several weeks. Chicks only two weeks older than these looked six weeks older in mid summer, and chicks six weeks younger out-stripped them before December 1.

There is not a pullet in the lot that will ever make standard weight, and only one cockerel, which, I think, must have been one of the two that did not crowd into the coop.

That experience, by the way, gives a good illustration of the losses that come

to a poultryman through carelessness or negligence. At market valuation that sweating certainly made a difference of twenty-five cents a bird when the birds were six months old. That would be \$6.50 lost because two broods of chicks doubled up for a few nights. It is not at all unreasonable to assume that a great many of the losses in artificial brooding are due to just such causes. Indeed we do not have to assume it. We have the testimony of many persons experienced in artificial methods that such is the case. Experiences like that of mine simply confirm their statements by showing that where symptoms are identical the causes are probably similar.

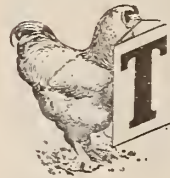
The chicks must have sufficient ground room as well as sufficient coop room. I notice that my chicks in broods of ten to fourteen or fifteen in runs containing one hundred and

forty-four square feet, shifted as often as necessary to keep them in grass, do fully as well for about eight weeks as if at liberty. If there are any at all weakly in tendency, any that would tire themselves out running about, they seem to do better in the limited runs. But after that age they begin to fret in the coops, and if kept confined to them longer seem to stop growing. In the same way when they are put into yards. As soon as the yard becomes overstocked the growth is checked. There is not such a setback as when chicks are crowded to the sweating point, but there is a slower rate of growth if not a complete standstill until conditions are remedied.

Those who have been accustomed to keeping chicks rather crowded many not appreciate this until they try the experiment of giving the chicks plenty of room.

## FEEDING BROODER CHICKS.

### Some Selected Methods.



THE EDITOR has discussed the question of feeding mostly as it applies to feeding with hens. In feeding brooder chicks, the general experience has been that more careful feeding is required. This is because it is necessary to so feed as to counteract faults in other conditions. The operator being responsible for more details than when the hen is used for brooding, the chances of error on his part are increased, and the system of feeding which he finally adopts is likely to be one which provides for the particular deficiencies in other things which cause him most trouble.

Take as an illustration, bowel trouble. Irregularities in brooding will cause this; dry feeding will correct or help to correct it. A great many brooder operators have discovered this independently, many more have adopted a system of mostly dry feeding on the representations of those who have tried it and found it satisfactory. It is easier to use such a system of feeding than it is to get the other conditions just as they ought to be.

The rations which are herewith given are selected from the symposium on artificial brooding which ran through several early numbers last year.

My brooder chicks are fed practically the same as those hatched under hens. For the first few days bread crumbs moistened with sweet milk, after which they are given a cake made of about one-half corn meal, balance middlings, bran, and other ground grains, using baking powder as a leaven. From this they are gradually worked onto a dough composed of about one-third corn meal mixed with middlings, bran, and other ground grains. The above being the soft ration, I am a firm believer in the value of hard grain in raising chicks, and the same is fed to them as soon as they can take it, either in a broken form or whole, in proportion of about one-third corn, and the balance wheat and oats.

Small grit and fresh water are at all times kept before the chicks, and during the first eight weeks dry bran. They should also have green food from start to finish unless they have a grass run.

For the first three or four weeks the chicks are fed five times a day, afterwards three times a day, and they are encouraged to exercise.—E. J. TEMPLE, Hinsdale, N. H.

The first feed of the day for the youngsters is given at sunrise, and consists of a mixture

of equal parts bran, ground hulled oats, corn meal, and clover meal, scalded and fed crumbly. At 9 A. M. feed rolled oats; at noon, same mixture as morning; 3 P. M., rolled oats; at sunset, all the fine cracked corn they can eat, and a little more. Feed only as much as they will eat up quickly, except at night, when it will do no harm if a little is left over for the early riser. After the first week omit the 3 P. M. feed. Sprinkle a little grit on the soft feed at first, so they will get used to picking it up. A dish of coarse bran and one of fine charcoal before them all the time while in brooders will be beneficial. Don't begin with the hard boiled eggs until chick-



are two weeks old, and don't forget that a little green food is greatly relished. There are many ways in which the comfort and welfare of the little fellows may be increased, but much has to be learned by experience.—F. E. DOBSON, Framingham, Mass.

The method of feeding brooder chicks that has given me the best results, is to feed all dry feed the first four weeks. As soon as placed in the brooder I give them chicken grit and a few flakes of rolled oats to pick at. When they are two days old, and for the first week I feed them five times a day; the first meal rolled oats, next corn meal, the flour sifted out, which leaves a very fine cracked corn which they like to scratch for in the chaff, then a little ground stale bread with onion or cabbage ground with it, then comes the millet seed, and last I let them fill their crops with any of the above named, except oats.

I keep skimmed milk and grit before them all the time. With this method of dry feeding I scarcely ever have a case of bowel trouble, but the all important thing is not to feed too much. It is safer and better to feed one-half what they would eat were it before them; they will grow just as fast as if allowed to gorge themselves, and will keep on their feet. After the first week I drop the rolled oats, giving cracked corn and wheat, occasionally a boiled potato and beef scraps—in fact anything I give to my hens except oats, being careful all the time not to feed too much.—JOHN H. FAULK, Dover, Mass.





# Post Mortem Work on Fowls.



**W**HEN BIRDS die from unknown causes, the first and the only practical thing to do is to find out the disease and its cause; for, until the cause which acts is removed, the trouble must continue. And virtually the only way to possess one's self of the knowledge required is by post mortem examination. The hen doctor, or D. V. M., is seldom within reach, and there needs to be someone on every poultry place, trained to this post mortem work. It is not pleasant work, far from it; but it is necessary.

In the present condition of things, when instruction, except through articles in the poultry papers, is not easily obtained, the one feasible method of training is self training through practice. The cook is the one person who, in the average family, has a foundation knowledge which is experimental, and on which the other work can be built. I am not going to suggest here that this burden be

For older birds, a heavier knife is better, but it should have a blade of medium length only, and a point which does not round away on the cutting side. A stout jackknife, if not too thick bladed, and having a straight edge, would perhaps be the most attainable to the majority. But one without a strong point, with only small blades, or with a rounded blade will not fill the bill.

There are two ways of opening a bird quickly and getting right at what is wanted. One is to cut the whole length of the body, just at one side of the spinal column, where the bones cut almost as easy as flesh. The objection to this method is that one is very apt to get cut or badly scratched in handling the cut edges of rough bone. This is a thing to be avoided with care in dealing with anything that has died in nature's unblinded way.

A method which I prefer is to slash through the flesh above the gizzard under the left thigh, as the bird lies on back with head toward the worker. When the first cut is made, the bird lies on its side, as it does not

flock at large, and one needs to keep a sharp eye on manifestations of trouble in this direction; for, from these the various forms of infectious enteritis (one of which is the dreaded "black head"), cholera, etc., follow in due course.

Dr. Curtice, of Kingston, who is very practical, suggests that the sensible and sure way to become freed from any and all diseases in the flocks and on the premises is to start anew with stock kept apart, disinfected, unrelated to the old, etc. Sunshine will kill all the germs on the soil in a year or two, and years of struggle with inexplicable diseases may thus be averted or avoided.

A condition which becomes quite common and takes much from the profits of a laying flock has to do with the oviduct. Dr. Salmou, I think it is, says that weakness of the oviduct becomes hereditary in a flock, sometimes. But I have never yet seen a flock which did not, at times, develop cases of trouble along this line.

Post mortem work always shows this difficulty when it exists. Nearly always there will be more or less inflammation, but the ovary will also show at the same time fresh, perfect yolks forming or enlarging, often mingled, seemingly alternating, with those entirely cooked and sometimes blackened by existing inflammation. Probably in such cases the main ovary itself is unaffected, inflammation beginning near the duct.

The vital point here is to learn to know the symptoms of disturbance of the oviduct, if possible, from surface manifestations, for this is a trouble which often persists for weeks and even months.

at a continual loss to the owner of the birds, and very little, if any, hope of betterment, so that the sooner the bird in question is dispatched the better.

A common symptom, one which any open eyed care taker can notice, is regular or irregular visiting the nest without laying; a symptom seldom confused with another, when once familiar, is a peculiar droop of the end of the spine and the abdomen. Very often this is accompanied with enlargement of the abdomen, which usually feels soft, and very round and full. In such cases as this there is almost sure to be escape of the eggs one after another, through some defect in the walls of the oviduct, into the abdominal cavity. Sometimes these form tumors cystic and soft because surrounded by albumen or even water. Sometimes they are mainly hard. Eventually they must cause death.

I knew of a case this present year, in which a valuable hen was found one night at dusk, apparently dying. "You will probably find a dead hen on such a roost in the morning," was said to the man in charge. Next morning the hen appeared all right, but she developed a growing habit of sitting around, and after a time it was seen that the abdomen was enlarging. She became in appearance, as to shape, the typical "egg-machine," very deep through the abdomen. Finally, she drooped very much when walking, but seemed well enough in health except that she got about less and less. This hen was finally killed, and showed a tumor of egg yolk in concentric rings, very hard, encysted with the whites about it, the enlarged bag weighing with contents one and one-half pounds. It seems incredible that this mass was not putrid and fatal weeks before; but such was not the case, as it had no foul odor other than that natural to the fowl. Not only this, but thirty-five yolks in good condition were in the ovary and duct, most of them already somewhat enlarged, besides countless tiny seed yolks, apparently all right.

Because it is said that black head has its



FLOCK OF GEESE ON A RHODE ISLAND FARM.

added to the others which the kitchen mistress already bears, but only that she is the best person to get points from till a certain degree of proficiency is reached.

Decidedly, it is better to practice on a healthy carcass, for many reasons, at the first. The large portion of the work—at least the processes, can be learned as well in this way, possibly better, since one will not be hampered by the disgust which the diseased carcass engenders. A knowledge of the location of the joints, and of the way the muscular cushions are laid over the bones in bundles and layers, is the necessary foundation of the work, and it is also necessary to become familiar with the appearance of the healthy carcass in all its parts, but especially internally.

This foundation work done, the most real difficulty to be met is that the birds on which one has practiced having been bled, have given no just idea as to how healthy meat and offal look when not bled. Judgment on this point will be formed gradually as the number of specimens examined increases, since most diseased birds are diseased at one or two points only, and all the rest may be normal, or nearly so.

But, having learned the cook's processes, we do not follow them any further than is necessary to our object. Sometimes, we may have a fair inkling or a suspicion as to the producing cause of the death, which may be proved fact by only a little work. In this case it is only necessary to lay open the organs suspected; but, ordinarily, it is better to lay open the whole digestive apparatus to view. We do not need to pluck the bird, but it is handier to pluck a few feathers where we want to cut the flesh. The kind of knife used will make much difference in the skill with which we work. For a tender chick there is nothing much better than a sharp "shoeknife," a tool which many cooks venerate as their most efficient helper in advance processes. Its point is not the best for ripping the skin open, but from here on it is an effective tool.

then have to be supported, and both the worker's hands are free. When the slash will receive two fingers, they are thrust in under the body wall, separated a little, and the knife cuts between them toward the worker.

Now, by turning the bird over, the same process can be followed from the opening made on to the other side, the fingers under the body wall holding it free from the intestines so that there is no danger of cutting these. The worker will now have a free opening from one leg of the bird to the other, curving just in front of the vent. This may be all that is needed. If not, cuts may be made in any desired direction after the same fashion, the fingers under the flesh preventing deep cuts where not wanted. Between the meeting of the ribs at the sides is a semi-gristly line that cuts easily, and the under part of the carcass can be laid away from the back, leaving the entire interior, walls and contents, open to view. This is more easily done if legs and wings are first removed, but this removal is not so easy when the feathers remain, and is not recommended for this reason.

The three indications of trouble which most often meet the post mortem worker who is not scientific and must judge of what appears to his unaided eyes are: tumor, containing round worms in the gizzard; inflammations and hardened eggs in or about the oviduct; and discolorations or changes in size of the liver.

If a chicken droops and dwindles miserably, and refuses to die and be done with it, wisdom suggests a quest for worms in the gizzard; the more so as this trouble will spread if not tipped early.

The other two difficulties appear chiefly with hens in their second year, as I have known them. It is very unwise to allow a bird with affected liver in the breeding yard, and any abnormality in the droppings is cause for suspicion in this direction. Every disease of the digestive apparatus is a menace to the

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## Gardens



origin in the blind portions of the intestine known as the caeca, it is especially desirable to know how these elongated sacs look in health. When these are affected the liver is also in sick sympathy with them, showing enlargement often, and spotted surface, with changed color. Every bird that (when the main body of the flock are in full health, red and active) shows a touch of laziness and a dull comb, is a "suspect." She may be only out of business for a time, but she is one that it will be well to watch. Whenever post mortem work shows trouble in any part of the digestive apparatus, the food is to be questioned, to see whether anything detrimental in itself, or detrimental through being used or out of proportion, is being eaten. Whenever the liver is off color, if the general conditions of air, exercise, etc., are good, it is time to suspect the food.

MYRA V. NORYS.



HOW A BANTAM HEN MADE HER NEST.

Drawing the leaves with which the floor was littered into a corner for that purpose.

## Cocks vs. Cockerels.



OUR EXPERIENCE has been in favor of cockerels fertilizing the most eggs, especially when the comparison is between cocks and cockerels that have both been taken to the winter shows. Our prize winning cocks last season seemed very vigorous, and apparently gave the hens all necessary attention, but did not fertilize the eggs to compare with the prize winning cockerels that were taken to the same shows with them, and had the same care and conditions when in the breeding pens.

We had a Barred P. Rock cock that had been bred two seasons, that we did not expect would do to breed again, as he did not get shed out until near spring. He was only

about half molted at the time of the Boston show, and decidedly off, or he would have been the best show cock we had. As he shed out he braced up so vigorously that we put a hen with him. He was as lively as a cockerel, so we put in another hen, and set the eggs as fast as we could get them. In most of the sittings every egg proved fertile, and a larger percentage of the chicks lived than from any of our other matings. Our first and second prize cockerels at the recent Providence show were both from this mating.

Later on, after getting what eggs we wanted, we put six hens with him. He still fertilized the eggs well, but not all. We think cocks do better with about six hens than with a full pen. Our cockerels that were shown fertilized their eggs extra well from start to finish.

Apponaug, R. I. C. W. RICHARDSON.

## HOW TO ROB A HEN HOUSE.

The Scientific and Artistic Way.



IT HAS been sagely remarked that there are several ways of killing a cat besides stuffing it with cream; on this point there is substantial unanimity of opinion among mankind. I have reason to suspect, however, that the different ways of robbing a hen house are not so well known. There are several ways which have come to my knowledge, and I make bold to present them to the readers of FARM-POULTRY: and having been operated on myself lately, will express my expert opinion of that which strikes me as the most artistic and least dangerous. If, however, any subscriber feels that I am wrong, I am sure the poultry world would gladly hear further in this matter.

The ordinary, crude, inartistic thief would naturally select a dark night, a capacious bag, and an amateur jimmy for the work. After looking the premises over, and poisoning the dog if such there be, and getting the lay of the land in his head, Mr. Thief would climb the fence, pry open the hen house door, grasp

the fowls by the neck, stuff them into a bag, and disappear.

If there were wire fences to encounter, he would take along also a wire cutter, and cut out a neat and practical retreat through the wire fences. If there were wires for electric alarms, he would cut all visible alarm wires, (listening carefully for any suspicious clicking and buzzing or sign of life in the dwelling house), and open doors or windows very quickly, and close them as quickly as possible, and proceed as before.

These three primitive methods of procedure, however, involve sitting up late nights, and a consequent strain on the nerves. Meeting anyone so late at night while carrying a bag on one's shoulders is also awkward. There is also the (remote) possibility of getting shot by an irate chicken owner while thus engaged in replenishing the family larder. Courts, too, have a disagreeable habit of sequestering a person caught in this particular kind of enterprise, and a man loses caste in the community if caught robbing hen roosts. On the whole, while the business offers certain attractions to the hungry and ambitious, it is so fraught with difficulties and annoyances that one is either forced to give it up as a regular profession, or adopt some other method of procedure.

A much safer, less dangerous, and more artistic method of robbing hen roosts is as follows, (the letters tell the tale):

Dear Sir:—Kindly let me know the price of your best eggs for hatching. I have seen your winnings in the various papers, and am desirous of possessing some of your superlatively excellent stock. As I am a poor woman depending on my own exertions for a living, I hope you will make the price as reasonable as possible. Yours truly,

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find \$2 for a sitting of your best eggs. I hope they will hatch out right, as I am a poor woman and dependent on my own exertions, etc.

Yours truly,

Dear Sir:—It is very strange that I made a mistake in noticing that the eggs were \$3 in place of \$2. I am old and cannot see very well, but I appreciate your kindness in sending the eggs on at \$2. Yours truly,

Dear Sir:—I am very sorry indeed to have to inform you that not one of the eggs you sent me hatched. I took the very best of care of them, and have always had good luck. The neighbors here all laugh at me for paying so much for the eggs, anyhow, and say you eastern people always cheat us westerners. I don't believe it. Can you send me free a dozen more? I am a poor woman, etc.

Yours truly,

Dear Sir:—I am very sorry to have to inform you that not one of the eggs you sent me hatched out. I can't understand it at all. All the neighbors here are laughing at me, and I feel so mortified, etc. I am a poor woman, etc. I am so desirous of possessing some of your stock which, etc. What would you sell me a trio for? Of course I am poor, etc.

Dear Sir:—I am sure I can never express how much I am delighted to get the trio which you so magnanimously made me a present of. I shall bless you till my dying day. One of the hens died the second day after I got her, but of course I cannot ask you to replace her under the circumstances; but I am a very poor woman, etc.

Dear Sir:—Last Sunday being fine, I hitched up and drove over to ——. After some trouble I found the ———s. They live on a one hundred and sixty acre farm, and seem to be doing well. Crops are fine, and the farm is well stocked. Following your instructions I did not make my real errand known. I pretended to be looking for a bargain in cattle. I saw two hens and twenty-one chicks of your breed there, and one rooster. The owner of the place said he got them from — in —.

Yours truly,

Now it is respectfully submitted to an admiring world that for cheapness, artistic finish, and safety, the above is the best method of robbing a soft hearted and conscientious man's hen house. Initial outlay, about \$3; value of plunder, \$21. Net profit, \$18. No gun, no dog, no night work, no jail.

Chicago, Ill. E. L. C. MORSE.

### A Lesson in Arithmetic.

If to an "ad." you add an "ad."  
You multiply your gains:  
Subtract from those who do not "add."  
And a dividend remains.

The greatest common "divisor"  
Is one whose "ad." will tell  
A hundred thousand people.  
Of goods he has to sell.

—Exchange.

The best way to get ahead of a competitor is to do more "hustling" than he. Get out better advertising, select goods with greater care, choose more desirable advertising mediums. Do not take him along with you by reference to him in your advertising.—Printers' Ink.

This MF is the trade mark stamped on each sheet of the best roofing tin made—made first in Wales more than 50 years ago—perfected in process and output by the skilled Americans. It makes a roof that lasts 50 years. Ask your roofer, or write to

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## 1200 Surplus Stock For Sale.

Having raised 1200 chicks, and wishing to reduce stock, will sell all our 1922 prize winners, which includes Boston, West Brookfield, Worcester, Rockville, Stafford Springs, and Suffield. Choice breeding and laying stock; also, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets in any quantity Barred, White, and Buff Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes and R. I. Reds. Poultry Feedings and other poultry supplies at low prices. Write your wants.

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**LT. BRAHMA BANTAMS**

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SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE  
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Simple—Effective—Durable  
No springs—Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never-failing, comfortable. Price 60cts. each; shipped only in crates of 5. U.S. orders shipped from Holyoke, Mass. No duty to pay. Thousands now in use. Write to Mrs. L. P. MORIN & SON,  
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No better strain exists Stamp for catalogue.

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WM. ELLERY BRIGHT, Prop.



LEFT GOBBLING ALONE.



# INCUBATOR AND BROODER CHICKS.

## A Woman's Experiences and Observations.



IN THE rearing of incubator chickens, if they fail to make a good growth, or sicken and die at a week or ten days old, it seems to be the general impression that the trouble is in the incubator; that chicks so hatched are not so strong as those hatched naturally.

As I have made something of a business of hatching chicks for people, I have taken some pains to study the subject to learn if I could whether the trouble was in the parent stock, the incubator, or the care after hatching.

To begin with, I hatched from 200 eggs from good vigorous Leghorn stock, 165 chickens. I brooded them in baskets around the kitchen fire, fed them regularly on crumbly corn meal dough, with a little sharp gravel and animal meal mixed in, gave them plenty of fresh water, got them onto the grass in the sun as soon and as often as possible, and raised 151 out of the 165. Of those I lost, only one was sick. He was crop bound, and I did not discover it in season to cure him. The others met accidental deaths in various ways.

One thing I was particular about, and that was to keep them warm until they were about two weeks old. After that they had no heat except that generated by their own bodies, as they were brooded fifty together, in dry goods boxes, with curtains front and back, out of doors. This was in May.

Another lot of 110 White Wyandottes, apparently all right at three days old, vigor of stock unknown, was sold to a lady. In a week's time forty were dead; she only raised forty of the lot. As I raised none of this lot myself, I could only judge by what she told me. She had them in a room where there was no heat, except at night, when she hung lighted lanterns in the room. This in May. They were brooded in boxes similar to mine. She fed cooked food which was somewhat sticky, gave boiled egg and new milk. Her chicks panted up behind, refused to eat, and "just stood and yelled until they died."

The conclusion I reached was that the food did not agree with them. New milk and egg are things I go slow on; if I don't I get bowel trouble. Another thing, the sticky food they could not eat enough of to keep up their strength; third, they were not kept warm enough. A sick chicken or a hungry one will keep quiet if properly brooded and kept warm enough. Who has not wrapped a sick chick in flannel and tucked it up in a warm place and heard that contented little noise that such a chick will make? With the three deficiencies mentioned, it is small wonder the chickens died. Later I sold the same lady 150 Leghorn chicks ten days old; one-half hatched under hens, the other half in an incubator. These she raised aside from accidental losses, but she fed crumbly feed and whole grain.

Fifty White Plymouth Rocks at three days old, incubator hatched, out of eggs only 50% fertile, were sold to a man who put them with hens having 50 others hatched by the hens. All grew and developed alike, and could not be told apart.

Another lot of 200 Leghorns sold to three different parties. The first fifty sold to a lady who put part with a hen, the rest in a basket. She fed them much as the first lady did, with the same result—bowel trouble, would not eat, yelled till they died.

Of 100 hatched at the same time in the same machine out of eggs from the same stock, and put with hens on a grass run, fed small grains

and crumbly feed, none died save by accident. The other fifty grew well for about ten days, then went light and began to die. The owner came to me about it. I found they were kept in an old hen house, and had not been out of doors. She also baked cakes of corn and middlings wet with sour milk. She said it took a third less feed.

I advised putting the chicks out of doors in the day time, and suggested lice, which we found in plenty when we came to look. I also brought home some of her cake. I found it *did* take a third less, for *my* chicks could not eat it. It stuck to their bills, and in their throats, and they soon became discouraged and would not try to eat it.



A BROWN LEGHORN COCK.

Another lot of 175 sold to a man whose business took him away from home a good deal. All grew to maturity, except accidental deaths. We put 25 in a pen with dry goods box coops curtained with burlap. They were fed coarse corn meal and water; I do not mean mixed, but dry corn meal, and water always by them. After a time, animal meal in small quantities was mixed with their corn meal, and as they grew older cracked corn and whole wheat was given them. They did not grow as fast as chickens I have seen, but they were thrifty and active as any I ever saw. The 25 cuddled in their box with the curtains down at night were warm enough after the first few days.

Fifty Laced Wyandottes out of eggs only 50% fertile, put with one hen, fed corn meal dough, all but one survived both disease and accident. One lot that I raised myself, or tried to, put with a hen in a coop where the other hens had access to her, dropped away one by one until half were dead. A lot hatched by a hen, treated in the same way died in the same way. Very evident cause, the trampling and knocking about that they got from the hens outside, and the disturbed mother hen.

A lot of culls, some lame, some small, some the last of the hatch and weak, the unsalable ones of a hatch of several hundred, put in a sunny grassy pen, with a good warm place at night, lived and grew and were good chicks by fall.

A lot from eggs I sent away for and hatched under hens, at two weeks old began to have

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their eyes stuck together mornings. It went through the whole lot, and only the strongest lived. They did not seem sick, but could not see to eat, and the weakest ones died before their eyes got well. I washed them in carbolic acid water and greased them with vaseline, but it was several weeks before they got over it. These chicks had never been out of doors when they began to be like this. I did not examine with a magnifying glass, but had a suspicion that it might be minute insects. No other chicks had it except this lot. Think it must have been due to the parent stock. If others have had a similar trouble I would like to know what they thought was the cause, and the remedy.

Now, from my experience, I am obliged to conclude that the incubator has little or nothing to do with the raising of the chicks so hatched, but both judge and jury would be unable to convince those people who purchased chicks of me and failed to raise them, that incubator chicks are good for anything. I think, nay I am sure, that the vigor of the parent stock makes a great deal of difference about the vigor of the chick, and a vigorous chick with the germ of life strong within him

## WE TOLD YOU

They were ready to win and lay, and they won at the largest score card show in N. E., held at So. Framingham, Dec., 1902. 1st and 3d cockerels, (30 in class); 2d hen; 4th pullet; 2d pen beaten by 3-10), and Silver Cup for best display in

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With a record of 207 eggs, and score 90 to 95 P. Our Lt. Brahma Cock won 1st, and hen 3d. We exhibited only two. We are closing out our Lt. Brahmas. Write at once if you want the best at fair prices. Send for circular.

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Which will tell you lots of things you should know, also about our famous White and Buff Leghorns — Buff and Barred Rocks, and White Wyandottes.

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A BROWN LEGHORN PULLET.

will survive a much greater amount of mismanagement than one not so strong.

I have not had so good a chance to study that part of the subject, but I am certain that it is so; but the fact that a single hatch divided among different raisers shows so much difference in vitality shows clearly that it is not breeding nor incubating that is at fault.

Young chicks must be kept warm. There is far less danger of smothering them than of chilling; and a chilled chick usually develops trouble of some kind right away. They must be warm enough at night to cuddle together contentedly and quietly, not crowding nor warm enough to gasp, but just a quiet contented little mass.

Their feed must be dry and sweet and of stub form as they can pick up easily and handily. One feed of sour mash is sufficient, oftentimes, to make a whole flock droopy for a day. Fresh pure water to drink but not to get into and get wet, fresh air, sunshine and a grassy run whenever possible.

While under three weeks old see that they are under shelter of coops or house as soon as



dew begins to fall. A little sulphur or epsom salts in their food once a week all summer is a good thing to keep them healthy.

Lice must be looked after if they run near hens or in quarters where hens have been. They must be provided with grit. Concentrated feed must be used sparingly. If using animal meal, eggs or any such thing, watch out for bowel trouble, and reduce the quantity at the first sign.

Cold and dampness will often cause bowel trouble.

There is virtue in milk, but too much of it will sour. Instead of using it for drink I like to wet up their feed with it, using only enough to leave the dough crumbly.

As soon as they will eat it I like to feed

whole grain. They are less liable to disease.

They need a liberal supply of grit when eating whole grain, or at any time for that matter.

They will not thrive in filthy quarters. Nothing will but vermin.

All the above applies as well to naturally hatched chicks as to artificially hatched ones. There is work in raising motherless chicks, but there is work in anything that amounts to anything. I much prefer to raise them without hens, although a broody hen does very well to brood a small lot. I think the difficulty in raising incubator chicks would be the same if naturally hatched chicks were brooded and fed in like manner.

Mrs. HELEN M. PERCIVAL.

## SCIENCE AND PRACTICE.

### How They May Work Out Breeding Problems Together.



HERE HAS been a tendency of late years for those breeders who have looked upon breeding as a science, to disparage the work of the ordinary practical man who,

while they may not be able to deduce the correct scientific explanation of what they witness in the work of breeding, possess the practical knowledge of the type and peculiarities of the breeds they have to deal with.

The scientists, or as is sometimes the case, the would-be scientists, are not justified in taking the stand which some of them take regarding the practical breeder. The study of nature, which in a nutshell, includes the study of the laws of reproduction and inheritance is not restricted to any one class of men, and often the man who has mastered them most thoroughly is unable to explain by any scientific reasoning how he arrived at his conclusions.

The practical breeder is usually one whose ambitions are limited to the production of a fowl having certain typical features or certain reproductive qualities, or both, and when his aim in this direction has been accomplished, he will usually be satisfied. It is here that the scientific breeder's usefulness becomes apparent, for, availing himself of the foundation laid down by the practical breeder, he carries on the work begun by the latter into fields which otherwise would probably not have been explored.

So far, however, as practical benefit is concerned, it is likely that the thoughtful breeder who conducts his work upon deductions drawn from his personal observation, has done more to produce fowls having certain typical formation, beauty of plumage, the inborn capacity to lay a large number of eggs, or the capacity to mature quickly into market poultry, than the scientist who bases his discoveries or theories upon a superficial acquaintance with the domestic fowl.

The man who by common sense observation and the wise use of his knowledge, so gained, is able to produce a fowl that will mature early, and begin the production of eggs at an earlier age, and still be as hardy and vigorous as those which mature at a much later period in life, is surely entitled to a great deal of

credit, for he has certainly brought more than the ordinary amount of brain power to bear upon his task. His work may not bear the test of the criticism of scientists, but he can silence them by pointing to the fowl in its improved form as a proof that his work has not been in vain.

Such a man watches his fowls, learns their peculiarities, knows where they are strong and where weak, selects for breeding those which are strong in the qualities he wishes to perpetuate, avoids those which he deems likely to throw back to remote ancestors. He realizes fully that a mistake in the selection of his breeders may make the whole breeding season one of useless, yes, worse than useless work, and acts accordingly. He acts under the conviction that a pound of practice is worth a ton of theory, and in this he is probably correct, although the scientist would condemn his methods.

While the work of such men, men who have succeeded and have conveyed their ideas to the public in simple language devoid of any scientific terms, but which shows they have mastered the subject of breeding in their own way should be commended, the more theoretical scientists have also their field of usefulness, and so far as breeding is concerned, that field is in combination with the practical breeders. Science alone, divested of the association of practice might lead breeders astray; where, as when combined with practice, its principles would be far more likely to be understood by the observant man, even though he might not be able to explain them in technical scientific terms.

The work of a breeder naturally brings him into close connection with the teachings of science so far as they relate to the laws of inheritance and reproduction, and there is no question of the value the scientist may be, and in fact has been; but he belittles his sphere of usefulness when he attempts to cast discredit on the work of the purely practical men. The two should work in union. Scientific principles cannot be satisfactorily demonstrated except with the assistance of practice, while the practical can succeed, by using his powers of observation and without knowing the first principles of science as advanced by its students.

HENRY L. ALLEN.

## One of the Inside Views of that Cleveland Meeting.



PUBLICITY may not conduce to an easy development of the American Poultry Association by the methods now in favor with those who hold the reins of power within the organization, but as the days go by it becomes more apparent that the doings of the association need to be published—for the good of the industry.

There is always more or less occurring in connection with the meetings of any organized body which it is not intended shall appear upon the records or become known to the public generally. From the point of view

of those who administer affairs the public is entitled only so such information as they choose to promulgate officially. From the common point of view the public is entitled to know all the facts necessary to give it a true understanding of the doings and purposes of the organization, especially if in any way exercises public or semi-public functions. And sooner or later the public gets the information it needs.

With regard to the American Poultry Association at Cleveland, the things that were not proclaimed as the saying is, "from the house tops," are very rapidly coming out. In the *Inland Poultry Journal* for Dec., Theo. Hewes thus gives several of them publicity:—

"The meeting of the American Poultry Association held at Cleveland developed several peculiar features that are not calculated to help the business, as I look at it. There was a disposition to graft, that with all the polish that goes with the game, could be seen through smoked glass, and left a bad taste. Men who have been honored with the highest offices seem to feel that they are bigger than the association, and should not be questioned as to what they will or will not do. The declaration from secretary Orr that he would not accept the secretaryship if Fred L. Kimmev was elected president, was in bad taste, to say the least, especially so in view of the proxy letters that were sent out, a copy of which is published herewith. The letter was dated December 1st, 1902, addressed to Mr. T. E. Orr, secretary, Beaver, Pa., and reads as follows:—

"You are hereby authorized to cast my vote for Mr. Chas. McClave for president of the American Poultry Association at the meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, December, 1902; also to vote on any other matters which may come before the Cleveland meeting.

"These letters were sent to members of the executive committee, and were mailed out by friends of McClave, whether with his knowledge or not, I am not prepared to say, but for third ward politics this takes the cake. If the chief officers of the American Poultry Association stoop to this system of securing votes in order to be elected, what may we expect if this thing continues? Fortunately no proxy votes were considered by the American Poultry Association.

"But the vote by mail that I called special attention to some six months ago would throw the association in the hands of wire pullers and tricksters that would ruin the old association in one year. At the Cleveland meeting, men with no special interest in the association further than the right and privilege of voting for some friend, and being present to take part in that individual meeting, paid their two dollars and were elected members, with the result as I have predicted—the meeting was in the hands of the new members, and they could vote any motion through that they saw fit. As an illustration, a member, who joined the association at Hagerstown, moved to donate \$200 to the secretary. His vote with the \$2 members elected at Cleveland decided the matter, and the ten men that we had taken in, receiving from them \$20 at this meeting, voted \$200 out of the treasury before they had been members twenty-four hours. The old members simply sat still and refused to vote for or against the proposition; this secretary Orr was well aware of when he accepted the gift. There may come a time when the secretary's salary should be \$500 or even \$1,000 per year; but that time has not arrived yet, and when it does the old members will see to it that the amount is paid. Under our present constitution a man so willed can go down the street, and for \$50 secure enough votes to take any amount of money out of our treasury that he sees fit. The Cleveland meeting was an eye opener, and men who formerly favored the \$2 member saw plainly the folly of it.

"Mr. Curtis, of the *Reliable Poultry Journal*, moved to turn all the work of illustrating the new Standard over to one man, the price for such work to be more than double what the same artist was then soliciting work for on the floor of the show room. The door was to be closed in the face of every other artist, and the one selected to have a life time job without competition.

"If Mr. McClave makes as good a president as the past two, Messrs. Kimmev and Kendall, the association will be satisfied, but it is well to remember that these gentlemen were elected without wire pulling or proxy votes, and the old members who paid their money for life membership were their strongest supporters.

"The meeting taken all in all was a real 'warm' one, and I guess every one enjoyed themselves. I went down to have a good time, and I had it; if I had been a candidate for any office I would rather have been defeated than elected, as there was more honor in it."

Mr. Hewes' open antagonism to the existing order of things is to be considered as perhaps giving some bias to his criticisms, but that on the whole they are well made, no disinterested person who studies the report of the meeting is likely to deny. A few of his statements have to do with matters which did not appear in the report, but most of them seem to be warranted by it.

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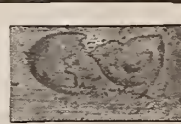
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HOUDAN COCKEREL.  
Photo. by F. A. Rowsell.

## THE NEW WYANDOTTE.

Other Quick Developments.



SHORT TIME since a reader of the *Country Gentleman* asked for information concerning Silver Penciled Wyandottes. They are the most recent variety admitted to the Standard. The first or original Wyandottes were started in northern New York by John P. Ray. These were named simply Wyandottes. Following these came another variety of the same breed. Then the original Wyandottes were called the Silver Laced Wyandottes, and the others the Golden Laced Wyandottes. The original has the white center in its plumage that is edged all about with a black lacing, as is the Sebright. The other has the golden bay center laced with black. These are designated as Laced Wyandottes, because their plumage has a black edge about the entire outer edge of the feathers, and this is called lacing. From this form of marking comes the name, Laced Wyandottes.

Following these came the White, the Black and the Buff varieties. These three varieties have become quite as familiar to the general public as have the White and Brown Leghorns. All three of these have been strongly presented for the consideration of all who think or read of poultry. The White Wyandottes have become quite as well known as is the Barred Plymouth Rock. The Buff Wyandottes, while not so generally known, have a strong position in many sections, and are well worth all the consideration given them. The Blacks are least kept of any, and but little known among the general public. Notwithstanding this, they are a meritorious fowl that has equal quality with other Wyandottes.

With the possession of these Wyandottes, the world of poultry might have been content. But the ambition of the fancier could not rest as long as others could be had, and some twenty months ago the sixth variety was admitted to the Standard under the name of Partridge Wyandottes. This variety has the Wyandotte type with the Partridge Cochins colors. They have been perfected into a true breeding fowl as to color and shape as well. Many really beautiful specimens are seen, and the rich colors and markings of the mahogany colored female and the black-red male are identical with the Partridge Cochins. They are true shaped Wyandottes that have the same color and markings as the Partridge Cochins.

Following these come the Silver Penciled Wyandottes that were admitted to the Standard at Hagerstown, Oct. 15th last. These are true shaped Wyandottes that have the same color of plumage as have the Dark Brahmans. The male has the same coloring as has the male Dark Brahma, and the female has the same color and markings as has the Dark Brahma female. Markings of this kind are called penciling. In the Laced Wyandottes, the markings are an edging of black around the feather. In this variety, the feathers of the female are of a silvery gray color, marked with stripes of a dark color that run around the feather, following the shape of the feather. There are two or more rows of these markings, according to the size of the feather and its location upon the body.

No fowl can be more beautiful of feather than is a well conditioned Dark Brahma pullet in fresh bright plumage, and the same may be said of a high class Silver Penciled Wyandotte female. Although but recently admitted to the Standard they have reached a perfection of form and color that is surprising. They are also wonderfully good egg producers, as they naturally would be, having come from the union of Silver Laced Wyandottes and Dark Brahmans, two of our best egg producing fowls. This new variety has not been generally distributed—in fact they are scarce at this time, and but few of them are for sale. For some time to come these will be held within the circle of the fancier. As the number produced increases and they become more generally known, they must from their own true worth grow into public favor.

There is yet another variety of Wyandottes in sight called Columbian Wyandottes. They have the color and markings of the Light Brahma, with the head, comb and general shape of the Wyandotte. One of the most pleasing features of this variety is the rich yellow of their shanks and skin that would naturally come from the crosses made to produce them. (We believe that White Wyandottes and Light Brahmans were united to create this new breed). This new variety has been well handled by its originator for the best shape and color as well as attractive market qualities. Having had their origin in Rhode Island, the state that produces so much that it is superior in the line of market poultry, they would naturally be built along the line of public demands for the best. No wonder the Wyandotte family is so popular when they have so much to recommend them for fancy and utility demands, and so extended a line of color and marking to select from.

When we add to this extended collection of new varieties of the Wyandotte family the two new varieties of Plymouth Rocks that have the same color and markings as have the Partridge Cochins and the Dark Brahmans, we have almost a continuous line of Asiatic colors, and valuable qualities carried into the 52 general purpose fowls that are classed as American breeds. There is scarcely a quality, color or marking in poultry that cannot be found of the best in the so called American breeds, and with all this the producers of fine quality in poultry are not content. The best talent of Rhode Island is hard at work making the Rhode Island Red a better fowl if possible than any yet produced; and they are not alone in this work, for others without the state whose name the fowls have are lending their aid. Of the Rhode Island Reds, there are Rose Combs, Pea Combs and Single Combs. When all these several varieties of fowls are finished and complete, there will be sixteen kinds of American fowls, from which the poultryman may select to please his fancy and to meet the demands of trade.

The foundation of the yellow shank and skin is in the Asiatic family. Through them this has been imparted to all our American breeds. Some go so far as to claim that a Brahma cross was made use of to infuse the yellow color into the shanks and skin of our Leghorns that originally had the white shanks and skin, as have the Minorcas at the present time. When the Asiatic fowls first came from China and other South Sea countries, the shank and toe feathering was very spare. By selecting, mating, and crossing with a set purpose in view, these fowls have all been changed into a set form peculiar to the three families—Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans, and in addition to this the Cochins has been cultivated into more profuse feathering; the Brahma medium in this direction, and the Langshans more sparingly feathered than are the others. All this comes as a result of working towards a set purpose, showing the control we may have over any feature of form or feather in fowls.

The same principle has been carried entirely



HOUDAN PULLET.  
Photo. by F. A. Rowsell.

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## A Quotation from Shakespeare

Does not interest you, but this one from one who purchased some of my

# WHITE WYANDOTTES

Is interesting to any one who contemplates the breeding or showing of this most popular breed, and wants to know where the very best is to be obtained. "Two years ago I bought a pen of White Wyandottes of you, and now I want to get a pair or trio of you. I come back to you for stock because you did better by me than any other breeder ever did. \* \* \* The first year I used trap nests the entire year, but I got some good birds all the same, and took them to—show (one of our very hottest eastern winter shows) last December, and won on 1st cockerel 93; 1st pullet 93; 2d 94; 3d 94; 1st hen 93; 2d 94; 3d 94; 1st cock 93; 1st pen 1901; special best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in show, and won a \$12 Mann bone cutter for best ten birds. I have had good luck in selling all the surplus stock. \* \* \* Now what I want is an extra A No. 1 cockerel, etc. Signed—"

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in the opposite direction with our American breeds. In all of them is the intermingling of the feathered shanks of Asiatics. All of our Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes have one or more crosses of the Asiatic in them. But with care and selection this feather influence has been driven out, and the majority of the American breeds and their varieties are certain to produce the clean yellow shanks free from down, stubs, or quills. This shows that it is quite possible to have any desired condition of form, feather, or color in our fowls. This is more extended in pigeons than in fowls. With pigeons we can have more absolute control, from the fact that they mate in pairs, and are constant one to the other; and they produce usually one pair of young per month during the breeding season.

With equal control over our producing fowls we should go forward much faster. Today those who do make the most progress are those who mate their fowls in pairs, so they may be absolutely certain of both sire and dam of each chick produced, and in this way keep record of and know the ancestry of each, as well as to know the best producers. Trap nests are made use of for the same purpose. All these many improvements in methods have added to the certainty of producing better quality. No more do the most successful depend upon chance matings or the production of large numbers from which to select

the best. In former years hundreds were bred with the hope of selecting from so many enough of the best quality to meet the demand for exhibition fowls. At this time it is not unusual to have more exhibition specimens from three or four known producing hens than it is usual to have from a flock of fifty or more untried breeders.

It is the same with fowls as with other stock. Some are producers of better than themselves. Others are the opposite. For this reason those who hope to succeed must know the ability of each individual producer to improve on its model. In the American breeds of fowls, some will produce chicks that have down or feathers on shanks, while others will not. When absolutely certain of the producer of each, we can quickly be rid of the bad feature by discarding those that produce this undesired emblem of early ancestry. We have known some of the very best exhibition specimens to be transferred into a strange flock, and produce almost every chick with feathers or down on the shanks. If this should happen where careful records are not kept, it might ruin a whole strain of fowls for lack of absolute knowledge as to how and from what source this undesirable feature came. To succeed, one must follow the most approved methods; no uncertainty or guess work will do if we hope to succeed.—T. F. MCGREW, in *Country Gentleman*.

## Connective Tissue Mites.



**EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:**—I enclose on a piece of paper a bit of the skin, or flesh taken from under the skin of a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel ten months old. To my knowledge the bird was in the best of health and condition, and I am at a loss to account for the white spots appearing directly under the skin extending from above the crop to about between the legs. The inside and other external parts of the body appeared clear and normal.

Some time ago I killed a bantam hen, the only one in my yard. She was literally covered with spots like these, but of larger size. Not knowing the trouble I promptly condemned the carcass. I have one bantam male now over nine years old, and my intention was to let him die a natural death, but I think now I may as well let the axe interfere—that is if you think the white spots a disease and possible to be traced to the bantam at old age.

My flock is healthy looking, and I feed a variety of grain, such as wheat, cracked corn, barley and buckwheat at noon; whole corn at night only; red hot mash in the morning, consisting of H-O, cut bone and clover, equal parts. E. B.

The piece of skin sent by Mr. B. has on it a number of little tubercles which answer to the description given for those found by the connective tissue mite, *Laminosioptes cysticola*. This is a parasite which lives in the tissues of fowls, and by the irritation produced causes the formation of small tubercles or cyst in the center of which the mites may be found.

Salmon says (*Diseases of Poultry*): "They often exist without affecting the health of the birds, but when in large numbers there are the usual symptoms produced by the epizoa, i. e., bloodlessness, weakness, loss of flesh, and finally, death. . . The mites which live in the air sacs and connective tissue cannot be reached by any kind of medication. They can only be eradicated from the flock by constant attention to all the details necessary to secure cleanliness, by killing affected birds and burning their carcasses."

It is quite likely that the bantams kept to extreme age are responsible for the trouble. Old birds and weak birds are the propagating places for all sorts of parasites and germs. Don't keep them around either when in bad condition or past usefulness. The only reasons for doing so are sentimental, and while sentiment enters largely into some branches of poultry keeping, that particular kind of sentiment is to be indulged in moderation.

## Some House and Feeding Questions.



**EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:**—I have a pen of White Wyandotte pullets, which I cannot seem to get into a healthy laying condition. There are twelve in the pen, seven months old.

They seem somewhat small and undersized for their age, and although showing no signs of sickness, still do not seem in normal condition.

I am feeding at present, while the days are so short, only twice a day. In the morning about 7.30 feed a mash of three parts bran, two parts corn meal, one part wheat middlings, one part meat meal, two parts cut clover hay; the whole mixed with boiling water, and allowed to cook in its own heat over night, being cold when fed. I feed all they will eat clean, about two quarts, but although generally cleaning that amount up, it takes them almost twice the time to do it as my other flocks fed in the same manner.

In the afternoon, about 2.30 o'clock, they get one quart of cracked corn for two days; then one quart wheat the next day, etc., except in unusually mild weather, when I reduce the corn one-half, and add the same

amount of wheat. They get a cabbage one day, and a mangel beet the next, but hardly ever eat more than half of either.

Another pen of twelve pullets kept under the same conditions, but a month older, seem all right, and have begun to lay within the last week.

I might mention the fact that the younger pullets have been shedding some feathers for two months or more, but not enough to call it a molt. I am positively certain that they are not too fat, if one can judge by weight in lifting them.

I have several other questions that I should like you to answer. The first is in regard to damp floors in my hen house. I do not think that the dampness comes from lack of ventilation, as I have been very particular to ventilate the building as thoroughly as possible, taking into consideration the state of the weather. There have not been more than three or four days this winter that the windows have been closed all day; at other times have had them open nearly all day, and left them up about four inches at night, when temperature outside did not fall much below 20° above zero. I took pains to harden my hens and pullets to cold in the fall, so am not

much afraid of giving too much air. I keep snow cleared off in part of yards, and let them out, even when the temperature is near zero.

But to come back to the subject of this question. My hen house is in a very, very damp spot, so low that water is always standing in the yards for some days after a rain. I know that it is a very bad place for the purpose for which it is used, but owing to unavoidable circumstances, I am forced to make the best of it. What I want to know is as to what is the best way to keep the floor of the building as dry as possible under the circumstances. Would gravel be better than sand to use for a floor? I now have sand, but I have an impression that sand would draw dampness more than gravel. If you can advise me a little on the subject, I shall be much obliged.

My other question has to deal with changes in feeding ration in "warm winter weather." In your excellent book, "Winter Eggs," you caution the reader to use care in feeding during "warm winter weather." What would you call warm winter temperatures;—that is, about what degree of temperature? Our New England climate is so fluctuating that it seems almost impossible to draw any definite line between the extremes. T.

The case of Mr. T.'s pullets that do not develop right seems to parallel that of the lot of my chickens which I mentioned in the article on feeding young chickens. The cause may not have been the same, but it would appear that it must be some cause capable of producing similar effects. If Mr. T. will consider the case of his pullets in the light of that experience of mine, he may be able to recall some circumstance which would account for it.

A damp house problem becomes difficult to solve when the house is in a damp location. If obliged to keep poultry in such a location, I think I would raise the house a foot or two from the ground, fill in first with gravel, finishing with four to six inches of sand or loam. With the gravel foundation and with good ventilation of the house it might be possible to overcome the dampness so much that it would not seriously affect the fowls.

A little dampness in the floor of a house, provided it is not musty, does not seem to do any harm. The floor may be slightly damp while the atmosphere is quite dry. But when a floor is very damp constantly it is quite sure to cause trouble, and even when the floor is dry and the atmosphere continuously very damp, as during a protracted rainy spell, we get the same kind of bad effects.

If there are any readers who have houses in wet places and succeed in keeping them as dry as desired, I wish they would tell us how they do it. My experience has had little to do with such locations.

Changes in feeding in warm winter weather must be made in accordance with the feeder's judgment, and to acquire good judgment one must watch both the weather and the hens. Such changes are generally made by degrees, especially the changes from the rations for extreme cold to those for warmer winter weather. The difference is not often considerable. It is just a little less corn meal in the mash, and a little less corn for hard grain, with the entire omission of whole corn if any was used during cold weather.

Warm winter weather I would call it when the temperature is fluctuating about the freezing point, and from that upward. We get a great deal of such weather in New England, particularly in the southern part. When you get a temperature that gives no thawing in the shade you have conditions about right for average winter rations. Then as the temperature goes down you have conditions calling for more and more corn and meat.

Advertising, overwhelmingly necessary as it is, will never be properly estimated until its limitations as well as its triumphs are taken into account. It is an instrument of tremendous force; but it is only an auxiliary to business, and not itself the main thing. The instrument is well worth playing upon, but there must be a valid background for its story if it is to produce benefit.—*Fame*.

Some advertisements read as though results were really not expected. According to your faith be it unto you.—*Agricultural Advertising*.

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by hand is the hardest kind of back-breaking work. It makes one light-headed, too, to stoop over so much, and the sun just seems to bore a hole into the back. The better way is not to have any weeds to pull. Mix a few turnip seeds with all others in drilling. These will come up quickly and show where the rows are. That gives you a chance to work the garden before the plants are up. Right here is the place to start in with our "Planet Jr." No. 12 Wheel Hoe and keep it going until after the harvest. It is fitted with a lot of attachments for working both sides of the row or middles; hills up and opens furrows and cultivates wide or narrow rows. Effectually breaks up crusts after rains and saves all soil moisture by a mulch of earth. Moves every particle of soil so thoroughly that a weed doesn't get a chance to start. Then, too, you can do more work and do it better than six men can with common hoes.

If you need a horse tool consider the advantages of the one shown below. It is but one of our fifty seeding and cultivating implements, including plain and combined Seed Sowers, Wheel Hoe, Hand Cultivators, Walking Cultivators and One and Two Horse Riding Cultivators, Special Sugar Beet Tools, etc. Our new 1908 catalogue is very readable. It contains over 100 illustrations with full descriptions and prices. It costs you nothing and will make you money.

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During the past four years exhibiting at New York and Boston, we have won more first prizes than all competitors combined, nearly three times as many first prizes as any one competitor.

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- BOSTON, MASS., 1900.**  
1 Cock; 1, 4 Hens; 2 Cockerel; 3, 4 Pullets; 1 Pen.
- BOSTON, MASS., 1901.**  
1, 2, 3 Cocks; 1, 2, 3 Hens; 1, 4, 6 Cockerels; 1, 2, 3, 4 Pullets; 3 Pen.
- PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 1901.**  
1, 2 Cocks; 1, 2 Hens; 3, 4 Cockerels; 1, 5 Pullets; 3 Pen.
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**30 DAYS' TRIAL.**  
If it doesn't work perfectly you need not keep it, and you're out nothing. Send for our big poultry book and catalogue with special trial proposition.

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That will give you everything you desire in new blood at very low prices.  
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Box C, Fishers Island, N. Y.



## ROUND ABOUT.

At the Massachusetts Agricultural College.



**B**EING in Amherst, attending a farmers' institute, the last day of the old year, I took advantage of the opportunity and the hour of daylight that remained after the adjournment of the meeting, to make a brief visit to the State Agricultural College and Hatch Experiment Station. The snow on the ground, and the vacation quiet of the place prevented the usual comparisons one makes of such a place with others of its kind he has seen, and after a quick circuit of the grounds under guidance of Mr. Henry M. Thompson, and Mr. R. E. Smith, attention was focused on the feeding experiment Mr. Thompson is now conducting, and on the new veterinary building.

The feeding experiment begun December 1st, follows the lines of a similar experiment made the past year. Its object is to ascertain the effects of fat in a ration. I will not attempt to go into details of it here, further than to mention one or two points of independent interest that came up while Mr. Thompson was explaining what was being done.

First, as to the feeding of rice to fowls, I have had several questions recently in regard to that, and have not been able to give correspondents satisfactory information. Some of the pens in this experiment are being fed a ration of rice principally. The experiment had not yet progressed far enough to make any decided showing, but the rice fed fowls were in as good condition as the others, and doing about the same. I may add that with the exception of the weaker male in each pen, all the fowls I saw were in excellent condition.

Each pen contained twenty females and two males. Mr. Thompson says that the second male invariably presents a cowed and rather discreditable appearance within a very short time after the pens are brought together. It might be different if the arrangements permitted something like a voluntary division of the flock. As, to illustrate, if in the two compartment scratching shed houses which are used, both compartments were littered and the food divided between the two. This would admit of a fluctuating division of each flock, which, without interfering with the experiment, would give male number two a chance to be himself. In his cowed condition he can hardly be desirable as a breeder.

The other point I want to notice is that each flock was kept in a separate house, the houses being placed in a row and far enough apart to make the conditions as nearly as possible the same for all. This is an essential condition in an experiment of this kind. It is a condition, too, that calls for attention sometimes when two pens of fowls, supposed to be alike, side by side, given the same care, are giving widely different results. Adjoining pens in the same house are often unlike in conditions. I used a house once in which certain pens invariably gave poorer results than those adjoining them on either side. The proof of it was found by changing the hens in the pens. Every time the results were the same. Hens doing well put into these pens in winter would fall off in egg yield and condition, while those with which the exchange was made came right up.

The new veterinary building is a credit to the college and the state. Dr. Paige is to be congratulated on the fine equipment for his special department which he now has. Not that the equipment for this department is complete. In the way of furnishing supplies there is still something to be done. But the permanent equipment is there, and it is superior in design and of first class quality. There is every necessary arrangement both for class laboratory work and for practical research and investigation. In addition to facilities for post mortem and microscopic examinations, suitable coops are provided for live birds to be used in testing remedies.

Every poultryman in Massachusetts ought to note and remember that the equipment here is of use to him whenever he needs it. I don't think many of them appreciate yet what this

means to them. The condition is so new that they don't know how to live up to the privileges it offers. The station examines diseased fowls without other expense to the owner than is involved in a proper delivery of them at this station, and it sends competent men, experts, to examine into epidemics on the ground whenever circumstances appear to warrant it.

It will not always be possible to get to the bottom of every matter promptly and give people information that will help them immediately, but the results of this work will be cumulative, and those engaged in it will be steadily growing in knowledge of poultry diseases and their causes. The final object of all this work is not to cure disease, but to prevent diseases, especially those diseases which easily become epidemic, and those of which the symptoms are obscure. It is in work of this kind that we have long felt the experiment station would give poultrymen best demonstrations of capacity for helpfulness.

There is one condition here which is pleasant for those interested in the work with poultry, and also in various ways very helpful to them. That is the unusual number of men connected with the institution who as fanciers and breeders have especial interest in poultry. It might be expected that Dr. Brooks and Mr. Thompson, conducting feeding experiments for a number of years, would become interested in other phases of poultry culture, and that Dr. Paige's professional interest included fowls, a non-professional interest in them would come quite naturally, but there are others like Mr. Smith whose special lines of work are quite different who have a very lively interest in fine poultry, and are making

## THE NEW YORK SHOW.

The Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of Poultry in Madison Square Garden.



**E**VERY show, not merely the shows of different associations, but different shows of the same association;—every show seems to develop a sort of individuality of its own. Some classes will show unexpected strength both in the presence of particular fanciers, in number of birds, and in individual or general quality. Again the same classes will show marked weakness in some or all of these particulars. A show may be very strong in one variety of a breed, and weak in others. There being so many varieties of fowls, such fluctuations occurring through many classes, may easily make one show very different from that which preceded it.

Such difference there was, and in very marked degree between this New York show and the last. On the whole, however, it was a better show and larger by some five hundred birds than the previous show.

In Light Brahmas the class was a little larger this year, but not nearly so strong a class. In the open classes Norwood Farm made the principal winnings with birds hardly up to what they have shown at recent exhibitions. In the exhibition yards Mr. Nettleton's birds won easily and stood out above the class, the remainder grading from fair to poor. In fact there were several very poor pens.

In Dark Brahmas there was no competition, Mr. Newton Adams being the only exhibitor. He showed only a few birds, and none of these of striking quality.

Buff Cochins were not as numerous as last year, but very good in quality. Probably the most attractive bird in this class was the Oakland Farm cockerel which won first. This was an imported bird of a strong golden buff color, wonderfully sound and even. He is a good shaped bird, too, active and stylish, and being shown in perfect condition attracted a great deal of attention. He is rather darker

VALLEY FARM, SIMSBURY, CONN.,  
INTRODUCED FAVEROLLES—EGGS.

more than local reputation as breeders and fanciers of many varieties.

The collection of mounted and preserved specimens illustrating various healthy and unhealthy conditions in fowls, which attracted so much attention at the Boston show last winter, is conspicuous in the museum room in the veterinary building, and is growing steadily. Here many years we shall have in this country a number of such collections, each of which will be worth a long journey to see, and which if brought together would make such a showing as could probably not be made for any of the larger domestic creatures.

As is to be expected, the several stations that have taken up this work are working partly on the same, partly on different lines, and it is not likely that the different collections will ever so far become duplicates of each other as to lose the distinct individuality which now characterizes them.

in color than the birds that have been winning at the New York and Boston shows, and in the awards on females those with some strength of color seemed to find more favor than for some years.

The Partridge Cochins class was a small one with little competition. Some very nice birds were there, but as a class the exhibit was not to be compared with that of last year, when Mr. Mitchell showed the cream of his flock in as fine condition as has ever been seen in the show room.

Black Cochins, too, were a small and unattractive class. In Whites, Mr. Anderson showed three nice birds in each open class, and two fine pens. Besides these but four birds were shown. The class though small, was a good one, and the birds in pink of condition.

Barred Plymouth Rocks were the banner class of the show, and such a class as has never before been brought together, and may not be again for some time. Nearly all the big breeders of the east were there; Mr. Hawkins for the first time in many years; Mr. Thompson and Mr. Welles for the first time in several years; Mr. Latham to try conclusions for the first time at New York, and add to the reputation made at Boston and Philadelphia; Mr. Bright to try to repeat last year's record. Mr. Lamont of the younger breeders who have been working to the front in this variety, was there with a nice string of birds. Elm Poultry Yards had some good ones. And Willow Brook Farm, the Plymouth Poultry Co., and numerous individual proprietors were there for a share of the ribbons.

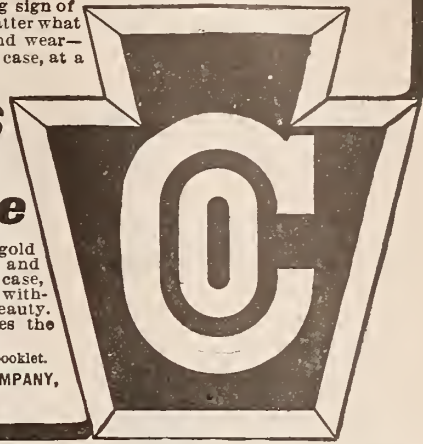
As a look at the list of awards will show, they were pretty well divided up. The first all went to breeders whose winnings at first class shows have given them national reputation; but no man got two first prizes. Mr. Thompson won first on cock with a bird of good Rock shape and strong blue color; a broad, full breasted bird with good head and eye. Second cock went to Mr. Welles on a bird a little more stocky, fine in color. Space

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At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10-13, 1901, Hawkins judge, I won 1st (93) and 2d cock; 1st (94) and 2d hen; 1st (94), 2d and 4th pullet; 1st (93) 2d, 3d and 4th c'k's, 1st pen; Silver cup for best display, and many specials.

At So. Framingham, Dec. 3-6, 1901, I won 1st c'k'l, 1st cock, 1st pullet, 1st pen; Silver cup for best two males and five females, and Silver cup for best display in the whole Am. class.

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Care of Merrimack Nat. Bank.



will not permit an attempt to mention even briefly the qualities of others of the class. There were forty cocks there,—forty cock birds of such quality that the man who had to make decisions between them needed both the thorough knowledge of the breed and the long experience in judging strong classes, which are Mr. Scudder's. More than one exhibitor who felt sure in advance that birds of his could not miss being in for one of the ribbons, changed his mind when he saw that line of cock birds, and many a bird that in ordinary competition would have had a mention, was passed by.

In hens, first went to Mr. Welles on a hen of good Rock type and "ringy." Mr. Thompson took second with a hen of much the same character.

Grove Hill Poultry Yards, as last year, won first cockerel with a bird of the general type that was so successful last year—fine straight barring, clear color, comb fine in texture, but (on this bird) a trifle too high. Second went to Mr. Thompson on a very nice colored cockerel, but young, and not yet well filled out.

The award on first pullet went to Mr. Latham on a good colored, rather open barred bird of the lute he has shown so successfully at Boston and New York. This award was quite generally commented on as somewhat of a surprise to breeders who thought they knew what kind of a pullet the judge here liked. Second pullet to Grove Hill Poultry Yards went to a bird more like the winning hens, and is more the type of pullet that it was supposed would lead.

Mr. Hawkins won first exhibition yard with a showy male, ideal in form, clear blue color, perfect comb, and four well matched females very even in color, nice low combs and blocky shape. The Grove Hill yard which won second was headed by a male of the same type as that in first, but not in so good condition, and perhaps a bit inferior in Plymouth Rock lines.

The White Plymouth Rock class was a little smaller than last year, with Mr. Graves' birds again winning a major part of the prizes. The winning cock bird is a great Plymouth Rock, very white in color. His feet and legs are his weak point. First hen is a very nice hen, and white, but in shape she is quite the limit for length. First cockerel seems to win on his color, a good clear white. Second is, all in all, a better shaped bird, being quite as good as the first in other sections and better in breast. First and second pullets were fine, very smoothly finished birds, the first the whiter of the two, and in length of body closely resembling the winning hen. Would prefer second pen to first, though both are good. Writer is partial to good size and good shape, and these qualities appear in marked degree in the hens in pen second.

Buff Rocks were a smaller class than last year, but not much smaller. In quality they were as a class exceptionally good and quite uniform. First cock was a rather small bird, a very even light buff in color; comb much too large. Second a larger bird and better Rock shape, but not so good in color elsewhere, and rather mottled on the breast,—a fault by the way, which in varying degrees extended to the greater part both of this and the Buff Wyandotte class. First and second hens were good shaped birds, of medium size. The second rather the better in form and with more depth of color. First cockerel was an even colored bird, much the shade of the winning cock, would be more attractive in shape if he carried tail a little lower, comb too large. Second a nice bird, his comb his most pronounced fault. After the general progress that has been made in color in the last few years in this variety, it is to be anticipated that breeders will now give more attention to head points and other sections which need improvement. First is a good pen, well matched. The male, like many others in same string, has too much comb. That is the most prominent fault in the pen. Second is also a nice pen, but not so sound in color.

Silver Wyandottes, if we are not mistaken, were none of them from the yards which exhibited here last year. The class was quite a good one, some of the winning specimens being exceptionally well laced. First cock wins easily in both shape and color. First hen is very nicely and uniformly laced, and very clean in color. Second a little weak in lacing in some sections, and the black not

always as intense as it should be; superior to first in shape. In cockerels, first and second are both nice birds, a little too high stationed. The best shaped bird in the class is No. 477, but he is very brassy on back. The winning pullet is very heavily laced, with less open centers than please most of the breeders, in fact quite a dark bird. The second bird is a nice pullet, but weak in some sections. To look at the class from the aisle, No. 486 should be next after the first pullet.

Golden Wyandottes though a small class, were more numerous than last year, with some very good birds, but not quite as good in markings as the Silvers.

The White Wyandotte class was stronger in numbers than that of a year ago. The general opinion seemed to be that in average quality it was hardly up to the last. First cock has a conspicuously good head, and is white, good in shape except that the tail is not fully developed and is carried rather low. First hen is a big white hen, almost a Cochin in size, and approaching the Cochin in shape. Second is good Wyandotte form, but not so white. The winning cockerels are both very much of the old Wyandotte type, with the tail sufficiently elevated and full enough to give the curves which were so pleasing in some of the males of nearly a decade ago, but have not been seen often of late. Second is a little high stationed, but first is a nice model. First in pullets went to a nice trim bird of good size and color. First pen a nice lot, very uniform and white, naturally, but rather soiled, seem to win in spite of condition.

As a class the Buff Wyandottes are open to the same criticism on color as was made on Buff Rocks. First cock was a nice Wyandotte, good in color and shape. Second somewhat inclined to ranginess and several shades darker in color. The hens in first two places are much alike, a rather dull buff color, very free from shafting, first remarkably so. First cockerel is a very nice, smooth bird, quite uniform and sound in color. Second much the same type, a little more stocky in build. Pullets a very good class, neat birds, and in surface color the most uniform of the four classes. Leading pens attractive birds, well matched.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes were a good class, well penciled, and mostly clean in color, though a few were rather brown. The old birds showed to rather better advantage than the young, too many of which were immature.

Partridge Wyandottes were a good class. Cocks good. First hen, large, nice color, not quite Wyandotte in shape. The cockerels a nice class, but some not well filled out. The winning pullets show a tendency to ashiness in color, but are nicely penciled.

Columbian Wyandottes attract a good deal of attention, and it would seem that there might easily be quite a wide interest awakened in them. There is still a lot to be done before true Brahma markings are produced on them. A few Black Wyandottes were shown.

As compared with the strong classes of some recent years the Black Langshans here do not make a very strong showing. The females generally are better than the males.

Orpingtons were quite strong classes,—the S. C. Buffs most so. Wm. Cook & Sons, with their English birds put the strength and quality into most of the classes, but in S. C. Buffs they had strong competition, Willow Brook Farm showing many birds, and good entries being made by a number of others.

First cock is a great bird, but too much on the Cochin type if the illustrations of ideal Orpingtons are to be accepted as correct. The cock bird which won second place conforms better to the published ideal form, and is finer boned; has some white in tail. Not to go into the classes in detail, it may be said that these Buffs are on the whole a little better in color than our Buffs in the American classes. Something of this must unquestionably be credited to the English climate, and the variety is older than our Rocks and Wyandottes. In shape, considering the Buff Orpington as seen here and elsewhere, as much variety is found as in any of the other breeds. Indeed it appears to the writer that there is rather more—that the extremes are wider apart, and of course, farther from the medium type. The larger birds almost invariably approach Asiatic form, and the S. C. Blacks, above their hocks are sometimes very good Langshans. Langshan characteristics seemed

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## MILLVILLE BIRDS AT BOSTON THIS WEEK.

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more pronounced in the Blacks Messrs. Cook & Son had in the display coop than in the birds in the open classes. A number of these latter were of good Orpington form and fine in color, the Cook cockerels particularly so. The White Orpingtons were not at all an attractive class. Rose Comb Blacks were better, but not as good as the Single Combed specimens of that color. The any other variety Orpingtons, Diamond and Spangle Jubilee, were commented upon unfavorably by most of the fanciers heard mention them. One man said it ought to be called the A. O. T. (any old thing) class instead of A. O. V. The Diamond Jubilee Orpington much resembles the Mottled Java, black and white. The Spangled variety is mottled with black, white and a reddish brown, a sort of calico combination which used to be quite common in occasional birds in dung hill flocks in this country.

Blue Andalusians were a small class, though more numerous than last year, when only three birds were shown. The winning cockerel and pullet excelled in color, and were very good in that quality. They were hardly up to the large Mediterranean type for size and shape. Second cockerel a nice bird, not so good in color as the first, but a better Andalusian shape.

The S. C. White Leghorn class numbered about the same in the open classes as last year, but there were three times as many exhibition yards. Quality good throughout the class. First hen a fine Leghorn. Second, ditto, except for the comb, which is more on the Minorca style. First cockerel quite white, but not the whitest in the class, and not so superior in other respects that the judgment passed uncriticised. A medium sized bird with fairly good station, but lacking the nice curves that make a typical Leghorn. First pullet is called the gem of the class; more size would not hurt her in the estimation of those who like the large Leghorns.

S. C. Brown Leghorns were another good class. Grove Hill Poultry Yards entered phenomenally strong in both cocks and cockerels. Mr. Wittman came with hens like those which won as pullets last year, and pullets of the same style. The major part of the prizes went to these two exhibits, though, as will be seen from the awards, some others came well up occasionally. To the poultryman who is not a Brown Leghorn expert, but tries to figure out facts from things as he sees them, it looks like there was an inconsistency in the awards to males and females when these are compared. The type of male that wins has great strength and evenness of color, while the females which have captivated judges are very evenly and finely penciled, but

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the light brown becomes almost ashy at the tips of the feathers, and the color of the hackle accompanying it is not well up to Standard specifications. These females, to be sure, are very pleasing to the eye, but remembering experiences of breeders of other varieties who have gone to extremes for soft even surface color, one may well question whether the favorite color types in male and females in this variety are consistent and compatible.

S. C. Buff Leghorns were more numerous for some years, and of surprisingly good quality as a class, a good proportion of the birds showing such excellence as heretofore has been confined mostly to the few best specimens. First cock is a good bright even buff in color, rather small. Second cock many would prefer to first in color, he being a soft almost dull buff and quite even. Has a bab comb, and legs in poor condition. First hen a very nice buff bird, good shape, good comb. First and second cockerels both attractive birds of good Leghorn type, rather darker in color than the winners in the other classes. First pen well described by calling it a nicely matched pen of good Buff Leghorns.

Rose Comb Leghorns were hardly as numerous as last year. The Buffs were not at all attractive. The Browns and Whites good average birds for the most part, though here and there is one hardly worth its entry fee.

Black Minorcas were a good class, a little larger class than last year. Dr. Andrus led in the winnings. First and second cocks are big birds of good Minorca type and good color. First cockerel a nice bird, but a little fine. Second more the type of the winning cocks. First pullet good in type, and splendid color. Fifth pullet has one of the finest heads ever seen on a Minorca female, an almost perfect comb in every way, with wattles fine, smooth and absolutely free from fold or wrinkle.

But two White Minorcas shown. Rose Comb Blacks a small class of ordinary quality.

In Polish and Hamburgs, excepting Silver Spangled, the classes are but scantily represented. In S. S. Hamburgs classes are well filled, but birds not in any way remarkable. As another exception mention should be made of the exhibition yards of White Crested Black and White Crested White Polish. These are nice birds, well matched, and shown in tip top condition.

Rhode Island Reds about the same in total numbers as last year, but with the Rose Combs leading in numbers and surprising the judge in quality. Mr. Baerman's exhibit is the talk of all interested in this breed, he showing a large string of birds of good red color and fine shape.

In Dorkings, Creve Cœurs and Houdans there is almost no competition, and a very limited number of entries. In the first two named varieties fine specimens are shown. In the last very ordinary ones.

Pit Games are well represented in great variety and with the class, with not an exception noted, in fine finish and condition.

The Indian Game classes are not as good as a year ago. The failing appears to be (so far as the birds present are concerned) in condition more than in quality. In Whites there is only one representative in each class, the hen being the most pleasing of them. In the colored variety the first pen birds make the most favorable impression.

Exhibition Games are present in about the usual numbers, and in better average condition than usual.

In ducks the Rouens make the best exhibit, in numbers, quality and condition. Only a few Pekins are shown. Exmoor Farms makes a good display of Blue Swedish ducks, with no competition. Indian Runner ducks not represented.

Game Bantams are always good classes at this show, and this year is no exception.

The Cochon Bantam classes are twice as strong numerically as last year, and many very handsome little birds are shown. Comparisons of winners in the various classes at once suggests that in this breed the rule that other things being equal, the smallest bird should win, might be set aside to the advantage of the breed, for a very small bird with really good Cochon shape is a rarity, while that shape is met often in birds of medium size as Cochon Bantams go.

The same comment would apply to the

Brahma Bantams. The very small are too finely built to give the idea of minute massiveness appropriate to a miniature Asiatic fowl. Brahma Bantams displayed here show in the birds of this year enough advantage over most of the older birds shown to mark progress.

Golden Sebrights are more numerous than last year; Silvers less so. Birds in both classes are generally good, and in fine trim, as is to be expected from the competing exhibitors.

Rose Comb Blacks are a very strong class in every way. Rose Comb Whites not numerous, and not nearly so good as the Blacks.

There is a fair display of Japanese and Polish Bantams. In the A. O. V. Bantam class Mr. Latham exhibits a number of Plymouth Rock Bantams, very much improved since the writer first saw them in the breeding yards nearly two years ago, but still more Bantam than Plymouth Rock.

Turkey classes are small compared with those of last winter. Quality as good as ever. The classes of geese, too, seem not as full as they have been, and few specimens shown are of extra quality.

The displays as usual occupy the long central aisle, and the short aisle crossing it midway, with one cage to either side near the main entrance. The *Herald*, *Journal* and *World* all make displays of Homing Pigeons from their working lofts. Valley Farm exhibit Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; E. G. Wyckoff, Partridge and Silver Penciled Wyandottes; F. E. Baerman, Rhode Island Reds; J. T. Cothran, Silver Wyandottes; J. H. Santee, Black Minorcas; Geo. H. Burgott, S. C. Brown Leghorns; Pollard's Poultry Farm, White Wyandottes; A. E. Blunck, Golden Wyandottes; Havemeyer Bros., Golden Sebright and Game Bantams; Elm Poultry Yards, a pair of Angora goats; Bergeu Rabbitry, cavies.

The display of incubators, brooders and supplies is, taken all in all, the most attractive we have seen at the Garden. The space available for these around the sides of the main floor is quite narrow, and there is not the opportunity for such open arrangements as are generally made at Boston by the incubator companies making large displays.

Some of the exhibitors in this class show a great deal of taste in the arrangement of their displays, and not a little ingenuity in making advantageous arrangements in the space allotted. Others seem to attach little importance to artistic display, contenting themselves with placing goods so that they could be seen by prospective customers. Some show goods enough to stock quite a store; others hardly more than a sample of each article. Between these came gradations in volume and style of display. The large and artistic displays certainly contribute much to the appearance of the show room. Whether they make more sales of goods, we cannot say.

The Cyphers Incubator and Brooder Co. have one of the largest and most artistic displays, showing incubators, brooders, and a very full line of supplies, largely, though not exclusively, of their own manufacture.

The Cornell Incubator Co. make a large and fine exhibit of Cornell incubators and the Peep-o'-Day brooders.

The Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co. shows Prairie State incubators and brooders, and perhaps the most complete and varied line of supplies of all kinds seen.

The Star Incubator and Brooder Co. have a large and well arranged display of their manufactures and supplies.

The Pineland Incubator and Brooder Co. have an exhibit not of the largest, but attracting its share of attention.

The Des Moines Incubator and Brooder Co. has a good display of the Successful machines. Brooders only are shown by the Old Homestead Brooder Co., and the Whiting Brooder Co. Poultry supplies only shown by Geo. L. Harding, Rust & Co., J. H. Slack, and Ticonderoga Milling Co. Bone cutter displays are made by F. W. Mann & Co., the Standard Bone Cutter Co., and Wilson Bros.

Poultry papers represented are the *American Fancier*, *American Poultry Journal*, *American Poultry Advocate*, *Commercial Poultry*, *Feather*, *Inland Poultry Journal*, *Reliable Poultry Journal*, and *FARM-POULTRY*.

#### Awards.

[Addresses of New York city exhibitors not given. Towns not otherwise designated are in New York].

**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**—Norwood Farm, East Orange, N. J., 1, 2, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 2, 3, 5 pen. Woodcrest Farm, Rifton, 3 ck. G. W. Hillson, Amenia, 5 ck. C. P. Nettleton, Shelton, Ct., 4 ck; 1 pen. Klee Bros., Blauvelt, 3 ck; 4 pen.

**DARK BRAHMAS.**—Newton Adams, Utica, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

**BUFF COCHINS.**—Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass., 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul. Geo. Ball, Rahway, N. J., 5 ck; 5 pul; 1 pen. R. C. Littlefield, Brockton, Mass., 5 hen. Dr. C. C. McLean, Meadville, Pa., 4 hen; 5 ck.

**PARTRIDGE COCHINS.**—Walter C. Baylies, Taunton, Mass., 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2 pul. C. A. Stacey, Newark, N. J., 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul.

**BLACK COCHINS.**—E. E. Wilson, Newark, Del., 1 ck; 4 hen. Whippany Farm, Morristown, N. J., 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pen. Elmer T. Benson, East Whitman, Mass., 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

**WHITE COCHINS.**—Adolph E. Anderson, Bristol, Ct., 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Fredk. A. Purdy, Croton Falls, 4 ck; 4 hen; 4 ck; 4 pul.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—E. B. Thompson, Amenia, 1, 5 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 4 pen. A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., 3 ck; 3, 5 ck; 1, 3 pen. Wolven & Canovan, Melville, 4 ck. C. H. Welles, Stratford, Ct., 2 ck; 1, 4 hen; 5 pen. Willow Brook Farm, Berlin, Conn., 5 hen. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., 3 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul; 2 pen. C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass., 4 ck; 1, 3 pul.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—Valley Farm, Simsbury, Conn., 3 ck; 3, 5 pul; 3 pen. H. W. Graves, Higganum, Conn., 1, 2, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 2 pul; 1, 2 pen. Pol-

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**Major Castle**—First Prize Cockerel, Framingham, Mass., Show, 1901.

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lard's Poultry Farm, So. Attleboro, Mass., 5 ck. Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., York, Pa., 4, 5 hen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Dr. C. P. Bennett, Mazon, Ill., 1, 2, 4 ck; 1 skl; 5 pul; 1 pen. S. E. Gesuer, Port Washington, 5 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1 skl; 5 pul; 2 pen. Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., 3 ck; 4, 5 hen; 2 skl; 4 pen. Everard G. Toel, Jr., Poughkeepsie, 4, 5 skl; 2, 3 pul; 3 pen. R. A. Tuttle, Burr's Mills, 4 pul. Riverside Poultry Farm, Gowanda, 3 skl; 1 pul. William Holmes, Shelton, Conn., 5 pen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Silver Crescent Farm, Westfield, N. J., 1, 2 ck; 2, 3, 4 hen; 2 skl; 3, 5 pul. Israel W. Van Sise, Jr., Woodbury, 5 ck. Wray Bros., London, Canada, 3, 4 ck; 3 skl; 2, 4 pul. A. T. Becket, Salem, N. J., 5 hen. W. E. Sampson & Son, Pleasant Mt., Pa., 1 skl; 1 pul. Wm. N. Henderson, Somerville, N. J., 4, 5 skl.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Geo. H. Smith, Wautagh, 3 ck. Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio, 2 ck; 2 hen. Wray Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 skl; 3, 4 pul. F. H. Davey, Scarsdale, 3 hen; 1 pul. Charles H. Brundage, Danbury, Conn., 3 skl; 2 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Horace Havemeyer, Stamford, Conn., 4 ck; 1 hen; 1, 3 skl; 2, 5 pul. Otselie Farm, Whitney's Point, 3 ck. W. R. Graves, 1 ck; 2, 5 hen; 3 pul; 2 pen. Joseph Etzel, Blauvelt, 2 ck. Allen C. Roberts, Spring City, Pa., 5 ck; 4 hen; 4 skl. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, 3 hen. Pollard's Poultry Farm, 5 skl. Elunvale Poultry Yards, Dover, Mass., 2 ck; 4 pul. Oceanside Poultry Yards, Rockville Center, L. I., 5 pen. A. L. Sparks, Swainton, N. J., 4 pen. F. W. Corey, Goshen, 3 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—E. G. Toel, 1, 3 ck; 2, 5 hen; 2, 3, 4 skl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. W. T. Lord, Troy, 2 ck; 1, 4 hen; 1, 5 skl; 1, 4 pul; 2 pen. H. H. Roemer, Torrington, Conn., 4, 5 ck; 3 hen. W. R. Wooden, Battle Creek, Mich., 5 pul. T. W. Schofield, Newark, N. J., 4 pen. R. W. Dufour, Lakeville, Conn., 3 pen.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.—E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Aug. D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Pa., 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 skl.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Wyckoff, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2, 5 skl; 2 pul; 1 pen. Wm. B. Richardson, Cranston, R. I., 4 ck; 3, 4 skl. A. P. Groves, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 ck; 1, 4 pul. Cook Bros., Wallingford, Conn., 3 ck; 5 hen. H. J. Manley, Maplewood, Mass., 3, 4 hen. Jas. R. Corwith, Water Mill, L. I., 1 skl. C. W. Pfitner, So. Linau, 3, 5 pul.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.—Richardson, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 skl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Geo. L. Mahr, Newark, N. J., 1, 2 male; 1, 2 female. Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio, 3 male; 3 female.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Geo. Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Pa., 2 ck; 4, 5 hen. Rowland P. Keasbey, New York city, 1, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 skl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—J. F. Knox, Buffalo, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. Egg Harbor Farm, Tuckerton, N. J., 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul. Edward Dillon, Torrington, Ct., 2 hen; 1 skl.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Willow Brook Farm, 1, 5 ck; 2, 4, 5 hen; 4, 5 skl; 1, 4, 5 pul. Wm. Cook & Sons, St. Mary Cray, Kent, Eng., 2, 4 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 skl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. C. E. Vass, Washington, N. J., 3 ck; 3 hen. Miss Lillie Kyle, Flushing, 2 pen.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Wallace P. Willet, East Orange, N. J., 4 ck; 3 hen; 2 skl; 3 pul; 2 pen. Cook & Sons, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3, 4 skl; 1, 2 pul. H. M. Carpenter, Ossining, 3, 5 ck; 4, 5 hen.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Cook & Sons, 1, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 skl; 1, 2 pul. Willet, 3 skl; 3 pul.

R. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Cook & Sons, 1, 2 hen; 1 skl.

R. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Willet, 2 ck; 3, 4 hen; 5 ck; 4 pul. Cook & Sons, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 skl; 1, 2 pul. Chas. E. Faber, Plainfield, N. J., 4, 5 ck; 5 hen; 3, 4 skl; 3, 5 pul.

ANY OTHER VARIETY ORPINGTONS.—Cook & Sons, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 skl; 1, 2, 4 pul. Willet, 2, 3 hen; 3, 4 skl; 3 pul.

ANY COLOR JAVA MALE.—Oke & McNeil, London, Can., 1; 1 female.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Feather Flats Poultry Farm, Philadelphia, Penn., 1 ck; 1, 3 hen;

3 skl; 3 pul. E. L. C. Morse, Chicago, Ill., 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul. R. H. Quackenbush, Baldwinsville, 1 skl; 1 pul.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Wyckoff, 3, 4 ck; 5 hen; 5 pen. White Leghorn P. Yards, Waterville, 5 ck; 4 hen; 4 pen. Elm Poultry Yards, Hartford, Conn., 3 hen; 1 pul; 2 pen. D. W. Young, Highland, 2 hen; 1 skl; 2, 4 pul. S. E. Smith, Norwich, 1 hen; 3, 5 skl. W. G. Vought, E. Aurora, 2, 4 skl; 1 pen. Oceanside Poultry Yards, 3 pul. Irving F. Rice, Cortland, 5 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Wm. F. Brace, Grover, 3 ck; 5 hen; 2, 4 skl; 5 pul; 4 pen. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, 2, 4, 5 ck; 4 hen; 1, 3 skl; 1 pen. W. Theo. Wittman, Allentown, Pa., 1, 3 hen; 5 skl; 1, 3 pul; 2 pen. W. H. Wiehke, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 5 pen. Tenney & Harrington, W. Newton, Mass., 3 pen.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Wyckoff, 3, 4 pul; 2, 5 hen; 1 pen. Chas. M. Cline, Terrehill, Pa., 1 ck; 1, 2 skl; 3 pen. Stewart Talbert, Edmeston, 2 ck. Nat. K. Cornwall, Ont., Canada, 4 ck; 3 hen; 3, 4 skl; 2 pul. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich., 5 ck. Howard Brown, Coatsville, Pa., 3 ck. Edward M. Deering, Biddeford, Me., 4 hen; 5 skl; 1 pul; 2 pen. Frank I. Bennett, Point Pleasant, N. J., 1 hen. Edwin Wardle, Venetia, Pa., 5 pul. Thos. Peer, Fairfield, N. J., 4 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—W. W. Babcock, Campbell, 1, 4, 5 ck. Egg Harbor Farm, 2, 3 ck; 1 pen. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa., 4 hen; 3 pul. Snowflake Farm, Cortland, 2 skl. Julia W. Phillips, So. Framingham, Mass., 4 skl. Remney Bros., Ridgewood, N. J., 1 pul.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Wm. T. Liddell, Greenwich, 3 ck; 5 hen; 4 pul. Kulp, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 skl; 1, 2 pul. E. D. Pierson, Addison, 3, 4 hen; 2, 3 skl. C. S. Valentie, Ridgewood, N. J., 4 skl; 3, 5 pul. C. J. Leach, Gloversville, 5 skl.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Edward Z. Hooker, Brooklyn, 4 ck. Dr. C. J. Andrus, Canandaigua, 1, 2, 5 ck; 1, 2, 5 hen; 1 skl; 2, 4 pul. Klee Bros., 3 ck. Joseph P. Hilldorfer, Allegheny City, Pa., 3 hen; 5 skl. Elm Poultry Yards, 4 hen; 4 skl. J. H. Doane, Gouverneur, 2, 3 skl; 1 pul. Rowland Story, Brooklyn, 5 pul. Edmund R. Collins, Brooklyn, 3 pul.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Egg Harbor Farm, 1 skl; 1 pul; 1 pen.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—John J. Yelton, Belleville, N. J., 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 skl. M. V. Allen & Son, Ovid, 2 ck; 1 skl. T. A. McKittrick, Hudson, 2 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul.

GOLDEN POLISH, PLAIN.—Bishop Bros., Meriden, Ct., 1 skl; 1 pul.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.—T. W. Schofield, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul. Leon Helfferich, Brooklyn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul; 1 pen.

GOLDEN POLISH, BEARDED.—Fred. L. Hebert, Plainfield, N. J., 1 pul.

WHITE POLISH, BEARDED.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. D. Smith, Newark, N. J., 1. Smith, 1 hen.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Oke & McNeil, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 skl; 1 pul.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Dr. J. S. Wolfe, Bloomfield, N. J., 4 ck; 5 skl; 2 pul; 1 pen. M. B. Megargee, Modena, Pa., 1, 2, 5 ck; 1 hen; 1, 4 skl; 3, 4 pul. C. L. Drew, Hammondsport, 3 ck; 5 hen. Francis Law, Bloomfield, N. J., 2 hen. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Boston, Mass., 4 hen; 2 skl; 1 pul. Oke & McNeil, 3 skl; 5 pul.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Oke & McNeil, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 skl; 1 pul.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Oke & McNeil, 1 skl; 1 hen; 1 pul.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—Johnson & Kurtz, Bangor, Pa., 1, 2 ck. Oke & McNeil, 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—M. deW. Mudge, Bristol, R. I., 2 ck; 3, 4 hen. Broad River Poultry Farm, Norwalk, Ct., 1, 3 ck; 5 hen; 2, 3 skl. Wm. B. Richardson, 2 hen; 1 skl. Wm. F. Wordell, Fall River, Mass., 1 hen. J. W. Thorn, 4 skl.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Broad River Poultry Farm, 1, 2 pul. J. W. Thorn, 3 pul.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Louis Anderson, Bloomsbury, N. J., 1 ck; 4 hen; 4 skl. M. deW. Mudge, 5 hen. F. D. Baerman, Duellen, N. J., 1, 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 skl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen. Wm. B. Richardson,

3 ck. Broad River Poultry Farm, 5 skl. Thorn, 1 skl.

COLORÉD DORKINGS.—Henry Hales, Ridge-wood, N. J., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS.—Hales, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

WHITE DORKINGS.—Hales, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl.

CREVECOEUR, ANY COLOR.—Thos. J. O'Donohue, New York city, 1 male; 1 female. Oke & McNeil, 2 male; 2 female.

HOUDANS.—Fernwood Farm, Trenton, N. J., 1 ck. J. B. Shelton, East Orange, N. J., 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 skl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

LAFLECHE, ANY COLOR.—Oke & McNeil, 1 male; 1 female. Sites, 2 male; 2 female.

SILKIES.—Sites, 1 male; 1 female.

BLACK OR BROWN RED PIT GAMES.—Keeney & Scoskie, Hackensack, N. J., 2 ck. Chas. Eldridge, Port Chester, 4, 5 ck; 5 skl. Robt. Adrian, Jr., New Brunswick, N. J., 1 ck; 2, 3 skl. A. E. Alford, Syracuse, 3 ck. H. L. McVickar, New York, 1, 2 hen. Harry T. Peters, New York, 4 skl; 1, 2 pul. D. H. Quinn, New York, 1 ck; 1 pul. S. A. Huffman, Jersey City, N. J., 4 pul.

SILVER OR GOLD DUCKWING PIT GAME.—Harry T. Peters, 4 ck; 1 hen; 2 skl; 1 pul. W. H. Hendricks, Pottstown, Pa., 3 ck; 2 hen. Chas. Eldridge, 1 ck. Robt. Adrian, Jr., 2 ck.

ANY OTHER COLOR PIT GAMES.—Thos. B. Hetfield, Rahway, N. J., 1 ck; 5 hen. Chas. Eldridge, 4 ck; 2 skl. Robt. Adrian, Jr., 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 skl. Alvord, 5 ck. Huffman, 2 ck. Isaac Keator, Jamaica, 4 hen. Peters, 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul. Keeney & Scoskie, 5 skl. Whippany Farm, 2 pul.

OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAMS.—Keasbey, 1, 2, 3, 4.

INDIAN GAMES.—Valentine & Sullivan, Huntington, L. I., 3 ck. Eadie Bros., Akron, 4, 5 ck; 1 hen; 4, 5 skl; 4, 5 pul. Carpenter, 1 ck; 5 hen; 3 skl; 3 pul; 1 pen. E. S. Freeman, Plainville, Ct., 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul. E. B. Underhill, Poughkeepsie, 3 hen; 1 pul. Wolfe, 4 hen; 1 skl.

WHITE INDIAN GAMES.—B. S. Gilsou, Edmeston, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

SUMATRAS.—A. E. Blunck, Johnstown, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul. Sites, 2 ck; 2 skl.

B. B. RED GAMES.—Chas. R. Crowe, Guelph, Ont., 1 ck; 3 hen. W. H. Mudge, Westerly, R. I., 2 hen; 5 pul. Johu Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J., 1, 4 hen; 2, 4 skl; 2 pul. Blunck, 5 hen. W. E. Gifford, New Hartford, 1, 3 skl; 1, 4 pul. Brooks & Hoffmann, Buffalo, 5 skl. A. F. Pierce, 1 pul.

BROWN RED GAMES.—John J. Kennedy, Westerly, R. I., 2 ck. F. X. Kienzle, Easton, Pa., 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 skl. Glasgow, 2 ck; 1, 3, 4 skl; 1, 2 pul. Blunck, 4 ck; 4 hen; 3 pul. Sites, 1, 3 hen.

SILVER DUCKWING GAMES.—John A. Clark, Pittston, Pa., 1, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen. Blunck, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul. Toogood & Sons, Rochester, 4 hen; 2 skl.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAMES.—Kienzle, 1 ck. Blunck, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 skl; 1 pul. Glasgow, 2 hen. W. J. Greenman, Cortland, 1 ck.

RED PYLE GAMES.—Milford Game Bantam Yards, Milford, N. H., 2 ck; 1 skl; 1 pul. Blunck, 1 ck; 3 hen; 3 skl; 2 pul. Sites, 3 ck; 1, 4 hen.

BIRCHEN GAMES.—Blunck, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 skl; 1 pul. Glasgow, 2 skl.

A. O. V. GAME.—Blunck, 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

A. O. V. FOWL.—John H. Sincerbox, Wassaic, 2 ck; 3 hen; 5 skl; 4 pul. Oke & McNeil, 1 hen; 3 skl; 3 pul. Geo. W. Webb, Rochester, 2 hen; 1 ck. Carpenter, 4 skl. P. H. Reifert, Syracuse, 1, 2 skl; 1, 2 pul. F. H. Davey, 5 pul.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Hatched prior to 1902.—Tidewater Poultry Ranch, Portsmouth, Va., 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul. Fernwood Farm, 2 pen. Geo. Colwell, Paris Station, Ont., Can., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

ROUEN DUCKS.—John Brett, Fishers Island, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen. Fernwood Farm, 4 ck. Edwin H. Morris, Cresskill, N. J., 5 ck; 4 hen; 3, 4, 5 skl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul. Colwell, 3 ck; 3 skl. Clarence W. King, Romulus, 2 skl; 1 pen. Beaver Brook Farm, Milford, Conn., 2 pen.

CAYUGA DUCKS.—King, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen. Fenwood Farm, 1 ck.

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MUSCOVY DUCKS.—O'Donahue, 2 male; 2 female. Carpenter, 1 male; 1 female. John Filkin, Montclair Heights, N. J., 3 male.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.—Colwell, 1 male; 1 female.

SWEDISH DUCKS.—All to Exmore Farms, Lebanon, Pa.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—Crowe, 4 ck; 3 pen. Wm. Hammale, Toronto, Can., 3 ck. Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 skl; 2, 3, 4 pul. Blunck, 5 ck. Hermitage Bantam Yards, Nashua, N. H., 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 skl. Filkin, 1 hen. Clark, 5 hen; 5 pul. Chas. Jehl, Elberon, N. J., 4 skl. C. W. Price, Newark, N. J., 5 skl. Price & Martin, Philadelphia, Pa., 4 hen. Chas. G. Taylor, Fishkill Landing, 3 skl; 1 pul. E. C. Ricker, Scranton, Pa., 2 pen. Harry Taylor, Fishkill Landing, 1 pen.

BR. RED GAME BANTAMS.—Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 skl; 1, 3, 5 pul. Wm. Hammale, 2 hen. Blunck, 1 hen; 4, 5 skl; 2, 4 pul.

R. P. GAME BANTAMS.—Frank H. Hodges, Red Bank, N. J., 5 ck. Havemeyer Bros., 1, 4 ck; 5 hen; 5 skl, 3 pul. Blunck, 3 ck; 1 hen. Hermitage Bantam Yards, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2, 4 skl; 2 pul. Crowe, 3, 4 hen. John S. Thompson, S. Orange, N. J., 1 skl.

G. D. GAME BANTAMS.—Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 skl; 1, 5 pul. Hermitage Bantam Yards, 1 hen; 1, 3 skl. John M. Cameron, Torrington, Conn., 4 skl; 3 pul. E. C. Ricker, 5 skl.

S. D. GAME BANTAMS.—Thompson, 2 ck. Blunck, 1, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 3 pul. Havemeyer Bros., 2 hen; 1, 4 skl; 1, 2 pul. Frank W. Gaylor, Berlin, Conn., 3 ck; 4 pul.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAMS.—Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 2, 4 skl; 1, 2, 3 pul. Blunck, 2 hen; 3 skl; 5 pul. Hermitage Bantam Yards, 1 skl; 4 pul.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS.—Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Richard A. Homeyer, Middle Village, L. I., 5 ck; 3 pul; 1 pen. Dr. Wm. Y. Fox, Taunton, Mass., 1, 3 ck; 1, 3 skl; 1, 5 pul. A. & B. Schilling, Rochester, 4 ck; 2 skl. Chas. M. Smith, Brooklyn, 2 ck; 3, 5 hen. Israel W. Van Sise, Jr., 4 hen. Oke & McNeil, 2 hen; 2 pul. Glenwood Poultry Yards, E. Orange, N. J., 4 skl. Baldwin Bros., Newark, N. J., 4 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Wm. F. Albers, Brooklyn, 4 ck. Fox, 2 ck; 3 pul. Baldwin Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 4 skl; 2 pul. Chas. Smith, 3 ck; 2 hen. L. S. Crandall, Utica, 5 ck; 4 hen. Glenwood Poultry Yards, 5 hen; 4 pul. Rowland G. Buffinton, Fall River, Mass., 5 skl. Arthur J. Gies, Newark, N. J., 3 skl; 1 pul.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Fox, 1 ck; 1 skl; 2 pul. J. F. Kirkpatrick, Easton, Pa., 5 ck; 2 hen; 3 skl; 1 pul. Baldwin Bros., 3 ck; 1 hen. Dr. H. A. Litzberger, Orefield, Pa., 4 hen; 3 pul. Ed. Collins, 4 ck. Blunck, 3 hen; 4 pul. Raymond J. Ruliffson, Rochester, 5 hen; 2 skl; 5 pul. Glenwood Poultry Yards, 4 skl.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Kirkpatrick, 1 ck; 1 skl; 1 pul.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 3, 5 skl; 1 pul. Havemeyer Bros., 2 hen. Blunck, 4, 5 ck; 4 hen; 1, 2 skl. Oke & McNeil, 3 ck; 5 hen; 4 skl; 2, 3 pul. Van Sise, 5 pul.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Blunck, 1, 3, 4, 5 ck; 2, 3 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul. Oke & McNeil, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Geo. L. Young, Brooklyn, 3 ck; 1 pen. Blunck, 5 ck. Oke & McNeil, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1, 2 skl; 3, 4 pul. Greenman, 1, 4 ck; 5 hen; 4, 5 skl; 5 pul. Miss Selma Wieners, College Point, 1, 2 hen; 2 pen. Pollard Bros., Rutland, Vt., 4 hen; 1 pul. Havemeyer, 2 pul.

R. C. WHITE BANTAMS.—Blunck, 1 ck; 3 hen. Oke & McNeil, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul. Pollard Bros., 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

JAPANESE WHITE BANTAMS.—Katonah Poultry Yards, Katonah, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul. Oke & McNeil, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul. Blunck, 1 skl. Price & Martin, 1 pul.

JAP. BLACK BANTAMS.—Oke & McNeil, 1 hen; 1 pul. Albers, 1 skl, 2 pul.

JAP. BLACK TAILED BANTAMS.—Mosher Bros., Johnstown, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul. Oke & McNeil, 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 skl; 2 pul.

JAP. A. O. C. BANTAMS.—Hales, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul. Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck,

POLISH BANTAMS, ANY COLOR.—F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, 1, 2 hen; 1 skl; 1, 2 pul.

BOOTED BANTAMS, ANY COLOR.—Greenman, 1 ck; 1 hen.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—D. Lincoln Orr, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 skl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Hillson, 2, 4 ck; 3, 4 hen; 2, 4 skl; 3, 4 pul; 2 pen.

DARK BRAHMA BANTAMS.—O'Donahue, 2 ck; 1 hen.

A. O. V. BANTAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, 2 ck. C. C. Latham, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 skl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Wolfe, 1 old ck; 1, 2 old hen; 1, 2 young ck; 2, 3 young hen; 1, 3, 4 skl; 1, 2, 3 pul. H. J. Rosenberg, Eastport, 2 old ck; 3, 4 old hen; 4 young hen. Geo. W. Salisbury, Phelps, 2 old ck; 1 hen; 2 skl.

WHITE TURKEYS.—Beaver Brook Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 skl; 1 pul.

TOULOUSE GEESE.—Beaver Brook Farm, 5 male; 4 female. Mudge, 3 male; 5 female. J. C. Seeley, Geneva, 4 male; 2 female. Colwell, 1 ck; 1 female. King, 2 male; 3 female. Tuttle, 1 pen.

EMBDEN GEESE.—Beaver Brook Farm, 3 male; 3 female. Colwell, 1 male; 1 female. Mudge, 2 male; 2 female.

CHINESE GEESE.—King, 1 male; 1 female. A. O. V. GEESE.—Beaver Brook Farm, 1 male; 1 female.

FOR THE TWELVE BEST HENS' EGGS. BROWN.—Theo. Baker, Jr., 2. Cook & Son, 1.

FOR THE TWELVE BEST HENS' EGGS. WHITE.—Theo. Baker, Jr., Locust Valley, 1.

Some of Those Who Were There.

To our old friend T. F. McGrew, we are indebted for courtesies extended. We were sorry to learn that the McGrew-Barnes Co. had been dissolved, and no paper would be issued by them from New York city. Mr. McGrew has made an arrangement with the *Feather*, and will do editorial work on that paper, and look after its advertising and other interests from his New York office.

At this show we made the acquaintance of Mr. Geo. L. Harding, of Binghamton, N. Y., manufacturer of Harding's Poultry Foods and Remedies. Mr. Harding has a pleasing personality, which without doubt, has contributed much to his success. He has been manufacturing the food products for about ten years; the remedies for about three. The latter he took up because of the constant requests for such goods coming from his cus-

tomers. He had a most attractive display of his products here, and reported business brisk.

Harry M. Lamon, of Watertown, N. Y., was on hand bright and early Monday morning to look after his string of Barred Rocks. He had some good birds and fair expectations, but was not the least bit discouraged by failing to get a place. He was taking good egg orders right along, and probably quietly planning next year's campaign.

G. E. Mann was in charge of the Grove Hill strings of Rocks and Leghorns. He has a hard man to follow, but does the work with credit to himself, the stock and the proprietor. In the White Wyandotte classes he exhibited on his own account and got his share of the prizes.

H. J. Blanchard has been selling so many birds for others to win on that he concluded to try it himself, and sent down some White Leghorns, which, as the awards show, were not so far behind the best. Mr. Blanchard spent several days at the show, and we had the pleasure of renewing the acquaintance begun a few months ago.

F. O. Groesbeck came down from Hartford for a few days, to see what the other fellows had. Mr. L. C. Boufoey looks after Elm Poultry Yards' interests as judiciously at the shows as at home, but Mr. Groesbeck is too thorough a fancier to miss at least a day or two at such a show.

A. C. Smith stayed just half the week, and then went back to look after other matters. We presume those matters had something to do with the exhibits at Boston.

Geo. H. Pollard visited the show on Tuesday, and dropped into FARM-POULTRY hoot for a rest and a chat.

Just before the writer left on Thursday evening, he met Jas. Cheston, Jr., over from Philadelphia to tantalize himself by looking at the White Wyandottes. Mr. Cheston dropped a hint or two with reference to a show at the Quaker City again next year.

W. R. Russ, of the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., had a fine display, and business enough to keep himself and several assistants moving lively.

The *Inland Poultry Journal* was represented by T. C. Morgaridge, who also represents it at Boston this week. Mr. Morgaridge

is a pusher. He seemed to have some doubts as to whether eastern people would recognize the *Inland*, so on one side of his booth he gave it an alias, — "The Theo. Hewes Paper."

John Glasgow tells us that as soon as he can collect his thoughts after the show, he is going to have a say about A. P. A. matters.

F. H. Dillingham is growing stout and prosperous looking in New York. Evidently the climate agrees with him, and the Cyphers people couldn't have a better man.

Arthur Sharp sent a few days at the show. We heard it reported last spring that Oakland Farm was not doing much in poultry. Seems to have been a false alarm.

'Tis hard luck when an exhibitor makes a special effort to secure the appointment of a judge, and then gets barely a taste of the prizes, but he ought to be the first man to keep still about it.

E. L. Miles has never exhibited at New York show, and never off Long Island, but we doubt whether he ever missed one or ever left it before he had thoroughly examined the Barred Rocks, and though never exhibiting himself he has a reputation that ranks him among the foremost. The writer first made Mr. Miles acquaintance at this show, and found in him a breeder who has handled Rocks nearly thirty years without ever being tempted to try anything else, except during the Silver Wyandotte craze of years ago, when he hatched some chicks of that variety one season.

We had to leave the show Thursday evening to go back to the office and rush report into this paper, giving it to our readers two weeks in advance of the monthlies. Attendance up to that time had been fair but not record breaking. At this writing, Saturday morning, we have no further advices, but as the weather has been fine we expect to hear of a big attendance Friday and Saturday. We wanted to give some comparative figures for classes in this and recent years, but have not time to make them up.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting a number of readers of the paper personally at this show. Heretofore we have not had a fixed location at a New York show, being unwilling to use the small and crowded space which the poultry papers were given. This year with liberal policy the management gave the paper space for hoots and elbow room in which to receive their friends and do business. We venture to predict that they will not regret it. The shows help the papers. The papers help the shows. Personally we are indebted to Sec'y Crawford and Capt. Griffin for various courtesies, and for these we think it appropriate to express our thanks publicly.

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Each article must contain not less than 1,200 nor more than 1,500 words.

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IMPORTANT.—Write only on one side of the paper.

Articles not winning prizes will be returned if stamps to prepay return postage are inclosed. For any such articles considered available for publication we will make cash offers.

Another Subject will be Announced February 1st.

## EDITORIAL.

### Wants an Explanation.

WE ARE in receipt of a letter from Mr. C.P. Nettleton, of Shelton, Ct., in which he says:—

"In a recent number of FARM-POULTRY you referred to a circular that I sent out to try to form a National Light Brahma club, and in that reference you carried the idea that the party who was making the attempt would find, to use a common expression, that said party had bitten off more than he could chew. "Now I don't just see why you should try to condemn the forming of a National Light Brahma club. You well know that outside of New England the Light Brahmas have not had much attention at our poultry exhibitions. There are many breeders scattered all over the states, and it is high time that they had got together to give this grandest breed of fowls on earth a little boom. Time was when they stood at the head of all thoroughbred fowls. The formation of a club has done much to give other breeds the prestige they now have.

"Kindly explain yourself in this matter."

After looking over the article in question, which appeared in the issue of this paper for Oct. 1, 1902, the title being, "Booming the Light Brahma," I really cannot see that there is much of an explanation needed. The writer did not condemn the organization of a club. What he did criticize was the professed purpose of the promoters to "give the grandest breed of fowls on earth a boom and place in the front rank where they justly belong." He stated that if this was the purpose of the club it would fail.

That did not necessarily imply that the club would not maintain an existence, only that it would fail to accomplish such an object. We gave reasons then which have facts that speak for themselves each of them.

If the purpose is, as now stated in Mr. Nettleton's letter, to give the Brahmas "a little boom," we can see how a national club may be very useful, though we would not care to go on record as predicting anything like a boom in any variety of Asiatic fowl, because the Asiatic breeds are not "general purpose" breeds.

### The English Invasion.

FROM the *New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* a correspondent sends us a clipping, entitled, "An Invasion from England," chronicling the arrival of Mr. Wm. Cook with a string of one hundred Orpingtons for exhibition at New York, Boston, and Chicago, and giving a brief but vivid statement regarding the origin, development, and qualities of the Orpington breed.

"If this is correct," writes our correspondent, "why it will only be a short time before a number of breeders will have to clean out and take up the Orpingtons. However, I have my doubts about this, as the breeds of layers in this country are quite strongly entrenched."

That reminds us of a conversation we had a few years ago with a man who was interested in Rhode Island Reds. With the most implicit faith in the superiority of the Rhode Island Red to all other fowls, he declared his belief that within three years they would lead all other varieties in popularity in America—replacing the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes on a majority of the farms, and that Rhode Island Red breeders would lead all others in the volume of business done.

The three years have passed. The Reds are still making friends, but not at a rate at all commensurate with the expectations of this breeder. Other varieties, especially those that have had great popularity, still seem to hold their own.

It takes a long, long time to work radical changes in general conditions, and they only work along the lines which common tastes and prejudices open up or allow.

Mr. Cook, as an exhibitor at American shows will receive a cordial welcome. He will find general interest and some special interest

in himself and his stock, but if he has credited any of the predictions of those who have been prophesying a leading place, or even anything approaching a competitive place for Orpingtons in this country, he will not find it necessary to get very far behind the scenes to have such impressions corrected, and if he takes the opportunity to see the country, he will soon discover how a distribution of fowls of any breed or variety that at the points of distribution while these are few seems to be of formidable proportions, may make little impression at any one point of the broad area over which the fowls are scattered.



### Chance and System in Poultry Culture.

SUCCESSFUL men are accustomed to flout the idea that chance, or any other agency than their own merit and ability, gave them success. So far as the individual and his opportunities are concerned, however, everyone must admit that "circumstances beyond his control" frequently prevent the carrying out of plans, and that entirely unforeseen happenings often open the way to results quite exceeding the previous hopes of the fortunate individual.

Considering chance in a broad way it must be admitted that it not only plays an important part in the affairs of poultrymen, but that it enters into his calculations for the future very largely, especially when it can be introduced in a form encouraging to his plans.

One of the most important branches of the poultry industry,—the trade in eggs for hatching—is founded on chance. Were it not that buyers see in the purchase of eggs opportunities, chances of getting stock of high quality for less money than if they bought the birds at maturity, the egg trade would never have grown to anything like its present proportions.

Calculations of profits in poultry keeping are almost invariably based on estimates in which the calculator assumes that he has eliminated the things that may happen unfavorably to his prospects. But as events too often prove, such calculations generally are made on a basis of favorable chances.

Chances—influences which cannot be foreseen either for good or for bad—affect poultry keeping as they affect all lines of business. Because the idea of chance is so inseparable from methods of gambling, it sounds better to say business risks, but that does not essentially change its nature or make any difference in its effects. Still, while the possibility of unfavorable things happening can never be entirely eliminated, the hope of especially favorable things happening always has its influence.

What has suggested the above references to chance as it concerns poultry keepers, is the appearance in the daily press recently of an interview with the proprietor of a famous gambling resort. The occasion of this interview was the arrival in this country of a man who had gained worldwide notoriety in connection with his efforts to break the bank at Monte Carlo.

The reporter went to the gambling club manager, as an authority on such matters, to get his opinion as to the possibility of an individual player, by following his system, breaking the bank. The reply was to the effect that if the man stuck to his system, that system being assumed to be a rational one in accordance with the nature of the game engaged in, and the limit was high enough, there must inevitably come a time when he would break the bank. He went on to explain that the trouble with the man who devised an intelligent system of that kind was that he rarely had the judgment and nerve to adhere to his system in continued losses, but abandoned it for erratic plays.

That condition seemed to us to find its exact parallel in the habits of poultrymen. Take it in the matter of feeding. How many poultrymen there are—and not all green ones either—who can neither adhere to a good system through a period of poor results, nor be content with it when they hear of wonderful

results by other systems? How many will not begin to think seriously of changing their breed when their hens are not doing so well as those of some neighbor who keeps another breed, or when their sales of stock are unsatisfactory for a period?

In following one system, in holding to one breed, or the same few breeds lies concentration of effort, and reduction of adverse occurrences. Perhaps the one thing that more than all others makes one lose faith in his system or his breed, is the same thing that makes the gamester lose his nerve—the limit of resources. The writer is not sufficiently familiar with gaming conditions to know how long the man whose nerve remains when his actual capital is all gone, can continue the game in expectation of the final triumph of his system. In poultry keeping the limit comes at the limit of the poultryman's credit, which in most cases is inconsiderable.

A great many of the failures in poultry keeping would have been successes if those poultrymen had only been able to hold on. Not a few of those who have been successful have seen times when they have been strongly tempted to let go rather than continue a hard fight against unfavorable conditions. Chance, sometimes with good results has pulled many a man through; chance, sometimes with bad results has thrown many a man down; but chance alone never either wholly made or wholly marred a poultryman.



### Popular Standards.

RECURRING to the point brought up in connection with the discussion of Standard revision, on the editorial page of our last issue, we want to present a few things for the consideration of Standard makers—and buyers.

We mentioned there some things that people who buy Standards want, but we did not mention all. Here is another:

There is a demand for breed Standards. There has been talk at times about a separate Standard for each variety with the price of each at ten cents, but we could never see anything very substantial back of that demand, either in the call for such Standards or the prospects of profit in getting them out.

With breed Standards it is different. Every year finds a smaller proportion of our fanciers interested in several or many breeds, and a larger proportion of them wanting Standards that are not wholly made up of matter of no direct interest to them.

Then why not suit them with breed Standards? It seems to us that by intelligently undertaking to do this the American Poultry Association could put itself in a much better position before the poultrymen of the country than it now occupies, and also make more profit out of the undertaking than it is likely to make out of the plan now contemplated.

Breed Standards for such breeds as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns, with class Standards for some of the less popular varieties would take with poultrymen and would sell readily at fifty cents each. The gross amount of such sales would probably far exceed the gross sales of complete Standards. They could be uniform in size, method and typography, and complete sets bound together for convenience of judges or others who wished them in such form.

The plan of issuing breed Standards would do away with the most objectionable feature of the plan just inaugurated. It would practically require the full illustration of one breed at a time, would make the Standard for that breed when complete, a permanent Standard, and would leave each Standard where it now is until in regular order it came up for illustration and such revision as might be needed before issuing it as the permanent Standard.

It is not unreasonable to suppose, also, that if the work were taken up in this way it would be much better done in every way than when attacked in the omnibus method.



### Poultry Courses Have Come to Stay.

FIVE years ago this month the first special class in poultry culture in America assembled at the Rhode Island Agricultural College at Kingston. Every year since that the Rhode Island College has had as



many students for this special short course as it could furnish accommodations.

Following the inauguration of this course many of the agricultural colleges which give some instruction in poultry culture as a branch of live stock culture, began to give it more attention than formerly. Then we have Connecticut establishing a special course, and we hear it talked of at other institutions.

Clearly the special poultry course has come to stay. Having come to stay it must develop until at a number of the agricultural colleges we have the teaching force and the practical facilities necessary to give men and women thorough instruction in the methods and principles of poultry keeping. This is not likely to come in five years. It may not come in ten. But it will come in time. It cannot help it. The beginning has been made and the development is inevitable.

And unless we mistake the signs of the times or the signs change suddenly the executive and teaching force is going to be ready before the body of poultrymen is ready to give such work the support it deserves from them and must have before it can be established on the right basis.

As conditions are today in many, if not in all the institutions where there are poultry departments, those in charge of them, to eke out insufficient appropriations, have to engage to some extent in commercial poultry keeping. In practical instruction and experiment questions of profit and loss must have practical demonstration, but the necessity for making all the work done by way of illustration pay is inimical to effective demonstration.

The greatest difficulty in the way of establishing the custom of having practical poultrymen keep a number of students or apprentices on their farms, is that the man who must make his poultry profitable cannot afford to divide his time between his fowls and his students or apprentices. Reports on the student system as practiced on some English farms seem to agree that the student's fee is taken, but tutoring him is not allowed to interfere with the regular business of the farm. Either our prospective students and their fathers are not so "easy" over here, or our poultry farmers are more scrupulous. At any rate the system has never been put into operation.

Let us then have full facilities for teaching at our agricultural colleges, and let all the poultrymen take an interest in seeing that they do their work of teaching well, and thus justify such deficits in the financial results of the college poultry plants as may be unavoidable.

Properly conducted, the college poultry departments can furnish lessons of experience to quite large classes at much less cost per capita to the community than when everyone acquires his experience for himself.

Editorial Notes.

To Mr. Hewes and to some others of the old members of the American Poultry Association it appears intolerable that it should be possible for a few \$2 members to control a meeting of the association, and to vote out of the treasury within a few hours of their admission as members a sum ten times what they had paid in.

It is to be hoped that if these gentlemen contemplate that enormity long enough it will help them to see in what light the old system which they still favor has appeared to many of those who would have nothing to do with it either then or now. Says Mr. Hewes, "Under our present constitution a man so willed can go down the street and for \$50 secure enough votes to take any amount of money out of our treasury that he sees fit." That is quite, if not literally true. How much better was it under the old constitution?

The only difference is that money so used will go farther now than it would before. Just five times as far. That is, it would bring in five times as many new members to vote as desired. The relative power of the money depends on the attendance at the meeting. There have been meetings in the past, as for instance, that at Cedar Rapids, when \$50 would have paid as many \$10 fees as necessary to secure votes to control a meeting.

The most important statement Mr. Hewes makes in this connection, however, is that when the motion to give Mr. Orr \$200 out of the treasury was up the old members simply sat still and refused to vote. So much the worse for them and for the association. The motion to give the secretary as a gift out of the treasury money which it was unconstitutional to pay him as salary out of the treasury, was manifestly out of order, and should have been ruled by the presiding officer. If the plain intent of a constitution can be thus openly and carelessly defied, of what use is a constitution?

It is such contempt for its own laws that has brought this association into general contempt with poultrymen who believe in doing things decently and in legitimate ways. This disregard of its constitution is not something that has suddenly sprung up with the recent changes in the American Poultry Association. It began at a very early period, and it is doubtful whether the true reports of proceedings at consecutive meetings of the A. P. A. could be made show half of its legislation legal.

Indications are that the series of five dollar prize articles will be popular and will be the means of introducing to our readers as contributors to our paper a number of poultrymen and women who have something to say and can say it.

The conditions of the competition are such that no person can win more than once, but those who do not win may continue to compete. This should help some to develop facility in writing. In that as in everything practice counts for a great deal. Don't be discouraged if your first effort does not win.

A few other points in connection with these competitions may well be stated here. We announced that for articles not winning prizes, but considered available for publication, cash offers would be made. The acceptance of such offer will of course shut the competitor out of future competitions in this series. We want each one to consider that before deciding.

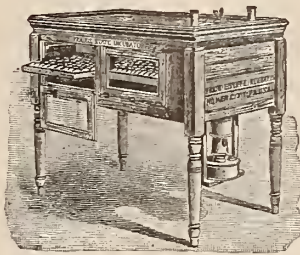
Then about foreign subscribers who could not possibly engage in a competition in which articles must be sent in a month from the date of announcement of subject. In the March 1 paper we will announce the subject for the July 1 competition, and exclude from this all subscribers in the United States and Canada. This will give subscribers in all other lands an opportunity to compete on even terms.

Before leaving this subject, let us also say that we are always ready to consider contributions, and to report upon their availability and value to us. Another thing. We are always equally ready to use photographs which have an illustrative value to us. Those who have photographs should submit them.

Two Inky Ways.

There was a man who advertised  
But once—a single time.  
In spot obscure placed he his ad.,  
And paid for it a dime.  
And just because it didn't bring  
Him customers by score,  
"All advertising is a fake,"  
He said, or rather swore.  
He seemed to think one hammer tap  
Would drive a nail way in;  
That from a bit of tin thread  
A weaver tents could spin.  
If he his reasoning bright applied  
To eating, doubtless he  
Would claim one little bit would feed  
Ten men a century.  
Some day, though, he will learn that to  
Make advertising pay,  
He'll have to add ads. to his ad.,  
And advertise each day.  
—Architects and Builders' Journal.

THE REASON— PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS And Brooders



Are used exclusively on the largest poultry and duck farms in this country as well as abroad; by the U. S. Government exclusively on its experimental farm at Washington and by all the enterprising poultrymen in foreign countries, is because they ARE THE BEST. That is the reason they have won more than 350 first prizes in America alone. We have issued a condensed catalogue for general distribution which will be sent free on application. Our large 152 page catalogue, just out, is the finest piece of catalogue work ever put out by an incubator concern. But its chief claim to consideration is that it is helpful and useful. We will send a copy of it on request for issue "H. K." Send to nearest agent or to home office.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., Homer City, Pa.

- New York, N. Y., 23 Vesey St.
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Denver, Colo., 1319 Wazee St.
Boston, Mass., 47 N. Market St.
Norfolk, Va., 38 Union St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 32 Hennepin Ave.
Cleveland, O., 147 Ontario St.
Ayers, Henry & Co., Sidney, N. S. W.
Perth, W. Aus.
Melbourne, Vic.
Auckland, N. Z.
Detroit, Mich., 544 Michigan Ave.
Dallas, Texas, 439 Cole Ave.
Toronto, Ont., Can., 199 Yonge St.
Baltimore, Md., 205 N. Paca St.
Washington, D. C., 712-12th St. N. W.
Seattle, Wash., Main and Jackson St.
Smyrna, Ga., Belmont Farms.
Buffalo, N. Y., 65 Ellicott St.
Pittsburg, Pa., 5 Union St.
Little Rock, Ark., 431 E. Markham St.
Stephen King & Co., Durban, Natal.
Paul M. Stork, Hannover, Germany.
Robt. A. Colt, Ltd., 8 and 9 Chiswell St., Loudon, E. C., Eng.
Jean Heybroek, Baaru, near Amsterdam, Holland.
Sebastian de la Torre, Orellana, 10, 3, Izolda, Madrid, Spain.
V. Duperray, Maulette, par Houdan (Seine-et-Oise), Maulette, France.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS TO HELP READERS OF THE PAPER IN EMERGENCIES. It is a short order bureau of information.

Correspondents who ask for information or advice in matters requiring prompt attention, will be answered in the earliest possible issue of the paper made up after their inquiries are received. If inquiries will keep in mind that THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 1ST DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 20TH OF THE PRECEDING MONTH, and THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 15TH DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 5TH DAY OF THAT MONTH, they may know just how soon replies to questions can reach them through the paper. Inquiries are requested also to keep in mind that while an important feature of the paper, this department can only be given its due proportion of attention, and when inquiries requiring special investigation before a reply can be made are received, some time may elapse before the matter can be given attention.

IN CASES OF SPECIAL URGENCY THOSE WHO ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY WILL BE ANSWERED AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE BY MAIL.

Correspondents whose questions do not come within the scope of this department as outlined above will be referred to the most recent available information in line with their inquiries.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR LETTER. WRITE YOUR NAME AND FULL ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

Market for Pigeon Manure. (C. H. S.)—I think you will find it difficult to dispose of pigeon manure for cash, unless there is someone in your vicinity collecting it for sale to the tanners.

Farm-Poultry Binder. (C. E. C.)—We have for sale at this office a good cloth covered binder for F.-P., black cloth, with "Farm-Poultry" on the front in gilt letters. This sells at the office for 75c., by mail \$1. One binder will hold two years' papers. A very cheap and serviceable binder, though not a handsome one, can be made with two pieces of stiff pasteboard of suitable size and a couple of shoe strings.

Arsenite of Antimony. (S. R. C.)—I think you can get the tablets containing each one-thousandth of a grain of arsenite of antimony from Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Mass. There is almost always special inquiry for these after mention of them in the paper, as many find it impossible to get them at local drug stores. Some time ago Dr. Sanborn kindly offered to furnish readers of this paper who had difficulty in getting this drug with small lots from his own stock. Write him enclosing fifty cents. Am quite sure you will find him still ready and willing to accommodate poultrymen in this matter.

Beef Lungs for Poultry. (J. K.)—"I have a flock of 40 hens and 7 ducks, which I keep on a place 100 x 200 ft. Does a cooked beef lung every day answer the same purpose as beef scrap, and will the windpipe, which consists of a hard substance, answer for cut bone, or do you think the lung and windpipe had better be fed raw? I can get all of this kind of feed fresh from the slaughter house every day, and I could feed them twice a day

instead of only at supper time."—If that number of fowls clean up a beef lung with the windpipe daily, I think they must be rather short on grain food. Better give them the meat at noon, and grain at night. Don't think of giving them two feeds of meat a day. The beef lung is not as good as beef scrap, or as beef liver, and the cartilaginous windpipe will not make a substitute for bone. Do your fowls actually eat it, or any considerable part of it?

Croup or Bronchitis. (G. O. W.)—"I am having a little trouble with my 'Dottes. One or two have a hard time breathing, make a noise like a crow, only not so long. As I have neglected taking F.-P. this year, I beg you to drop me a line."—The trouble is croup or bronchitis. The diseases are much alike if not identical. Give tincture aconite, do bryonia, do. spongia, each ten drops mixed with one ounce, fluid, of alcohol. Dose one teaspoonful to a quart of water. Shouldn't neglect to take and read F.-P. You missed just the information that would have applied in this case.

Is It Better to Buy Eggs or Day Old Chicks? (C. E. C.)—"Is it better to buy chicks of one day old direct from the incubator, or to incubate your own eggs."—That is a good deal like the question, whether to start with stock or eggs. The trade in day old chicks is comparatively new. Indications are that it is going to develop considerably. How far it will affect the egg trade, and how much it will advantage buyers remain to be proved. It is doubtful, though, whether a definite conclusion will ever be reached. Much depends upon circumstances. If one has had generally poor success in hatching,

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE Powder, Ointment, Special and Liquid. Samples 10c. each. A 64 Page Illustrated Poultry Book Free. D. J. LAMBERT, Box 800, Apponaug, R. I.







stock would you recommend for this climate where we have cold winters?"—If you like a black fowl and want a good fowl for brown eggs and for poultry for home use the Black Langshan should suit you. Lacking—yellow legs and skin, they do not suit when one has to consider market preferences in color of poultry. For your climate use a fowl of the American or Asiatic class, if you want fowls that stand the winters well in ordinary quarters. The higher breeds do well anywhere if well taken care of, but they require warm buildings, and one must be always on guard against frost bitten combs and wattles.

**What to Plant for Shade.** (G. H. L.)—"My yards are entirely barren of shade for summer. What would you recommend to plant in them to furnish shade for adult fowls? Peaches and plums are small and slow to make shade. Raspberries and blackberries make shade, but I think the thorus an objection. I have good fertile soil to grow in."—"I don't know that there is any objection to the berry bushes on account of thorns, but I'd rather have them somewhere else than in the poultry yard. Grape vines make a good shade and make it quick. Unless roots were very strong they might not give much the first season, but would soon give all required. It would not be a bad idea to plant fruit trees in middle of yards, grapes close to fences. The vines and the trees while small should be protected by wire netting so that the fowls digging about them may not disturb the roots too much. For a very quick shade I imagine that some of the quick growing gourds would give results wanted.

**To Get Rid of Rats.**—(G. H. L.)—"I have earth floors in my pens. What is the safest way to get rid of rats? Bi-sulphide of carbon and old rubber on a sponge, stuck into the hole has been suggested. The smell ought to drive anything out; but will it—or is there anything better?"—In the July 1, 1902, F.-P., I gave the details of my limited experiences with rats. After considering the statements of those who have had more experience, I have come to the conclusion that there is no method applicable to all cases, but that when rats infest the premises, one must keep right after them, and try by every practicable method (or as many of them as possible) to

**TRAP NESTS.**

**IDEAL TRAP NESTS** show the hen that laid the egg. Easily used where others are impracticable. Make them yourself, simple, inexpensive. Circulars free. Frank O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me.

**TURKEYS.**

**TURKEY CULTURE**, just out, giving the experiences of the most successful turkey raisers in the United States. Every turkey breeder should have one. Price 50c. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., 25 and 28 Vesey St., New York city, N. Y.

**FOR SALE** White Holland turkeys, fine large breeders. Onkland Farm, Bethesda, Ohio.  
**PURE BRED** W. Holland turkeys, strong vigorous stock. Mrs. John Gafford, Bas-kerville, Va.

**WANTED.**

**SITUATION**, by single man, (41) on up to date plant. Small job preferred. Good experience. Want more knowledge of artificial methods and fancy points. Honest, sober, hard worker. D., care F.-P.  
**MAN** to run poultry dept on farm. Complete equipment for 600 hens. Has paid owner who works farm summers, but is now away in winter. Good offer to right man. Address, E. H. F., care Farm-Poultry.

**WANTED**, strong boy or young man able and willing to work on farm and assist with poultry. Elmwood Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, Mass.

**WANTED**, to lease for a term of years, a small poultry plant within 15 miles of Boston. Give description and terms. Merchant, care of F.-P.

**MAN** to build up and manage poultry plant. Fine 40 acre farm, near markets. Partnership preferred. Splendid opportunity to right party. C. C. W., Box 514, Saunders Hill Sta., Haverhill, Mass.

**WYANDOTTES.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES** exclusively. Eggs for hatching a specialty. Fertility from 90 to 100 per cent. Careful selection and culture of breeding stock. Twelve years experience. My customers can win prizes. Brown egg strain, \$2 per 13, \$8 per 100. H. E. Wilson, Bluechilde, Bethel, Vt.

**PARTRIDGE WYAN.** New York, Boston winners. First, great Brockton show; fashionable coloring; show birds. C. Loring, Dedham, Mass.

**SIL.** Wyan, better than ever. Every bird rear, as represented. R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass.

**SILVER** Penciled Wyandottes, five first prizes, great Boston show; greatest layers, greatest beauty, greatest demand. C. Loring, Dedham, Mass.

**EXTRA** fine March and April White Wyan, cockerels and pullets. T. A. Agnew, Westfield, N. Y.  
**MY** White Wyandottes are the big lustrous, prize winning kind that please and satisfy. Pure white, 9 prizes on 10 birds at Greenfield. Stock now. Eggs later. Geo. H. Faray, Charlemont, Mass.

**15 COCKERELS** W. Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns \$2 each, first class stock; 13 S. C. W. Leghorn pullets \$1 each. C. A. Stevens & Co., Wilson, N. Y.

**WYANDOTTES.** Change of location compels me to close out all my White Wyandottes at a sacrifice, 12 hens, 20 pullets, 3 cockerels, including my prize winners. Pear Park P. Yards, Alden, N. Y.

**BUFF** Wyan, cock paid Piser \$15 for, will sell cheap; has record card by Hawkins; also females, birds have show record. Box 585, Freeport, Me.

effect their extermination. Our freedom from rats during six years residence in Massachusetts, I credit to the faithful old tom cat that always patrols our premises. If they bothered us in spite of the cat, as I can conceive that they might, I'd try dogs, traps, and if it could be safely used, poison.

**Pullets Molt Early.** (H. R. H.)—"I raised forty pullets from White Leghorn eggs purchased last spring. The first one laid October 7th, at one week less than five months of age. When six months old, the pullets were laying from eighteen to twenty-three eggs a day. About twelve of the first layers (leg banded) are molting. Did they molt too early? They were fed, as nearly as I could judge, according to F.-P. Do you think they were forced too much? If pullets are brought to laying in October, and then molt during December, January, and February what is the use of working for the early eggs? There is no heat in the house. Windows covered with muslin open all day. Scratching shed with clover hay for litter. Is it natural for pullets to molt so early, or am I to blame in some way?"—A molt under the conditions Mr. H. describes is quite common, though by no means general. The data regarding such molts has never been kept with such accuracy, and for as long a period of years and as many lots of fowls as is necessary to enable us to draw good conclusions on the subject. I think, however, that as a rule there need be little apprehension about pullets that do not lay until the middle of October, or later, going through a general molt. If they molt at all, it is likely to be but a partial molt, often almost confined to neck and tail feathers. The only way I see that Mr. H. could have avoided this molt is by keeping them from laying, if possible, a few weeks longer.

**Dry Bone.** (M. E. B.)—"Will coarse cracked dry bone answer for grit and egg shell material?"—Partly, perhaps quite well, but I would rather have the grit and shell. My fowls always seemed to prefer them.

**Ground Beef Dry or Fresh.** (M. E. B.)—"Will ground beef as sold for poultry answer instead of fresh ground meat?"—Yes, quite well. The fowls do not like it so well, but it will keep, and is always ready for use. If one had both with same care and labor, the fresh article would, in my opinion, be preferable. I use the ground dry scrap because it is no trouble at all, while if I had to depend on fresh meat my fowls would often lack, simply because I could not attend to getting and preparing it for them.

**How Much Land.** (H. A. R.)—"How many acres of land should one have to raise 1,000 chickens on, and carry about that number in stock all the time?"—That depends on his system and on whether he confines himself exclusively to poultry raising or engages in as much farming as he can to utilize the manure and all the resources of the land. Should say a man ought to have at least ten or twelve acres, and think he would find it much more satisfactory in every way if he had two to three times that.

**Why Fresh Eggs Are Sometimes Stale.** (B. A. S.)—"Why is it that a strictly fresh egg is occasionally not good to eat? Not that it is rotten. Nor do I refer to the blood spot that will sometimes appear. Perhaps if I define this 'not good' egg as being one a little bit 'off' color, and to a sensitive nose a little 'off' smell, you may understand what I mean. In the freshest and purest kind of eggs the above will occur, say, once in 1,000 good eggs. When eggs are forty and fifty cents a dozen, I have noticed that the senses are more alert, possibly more acute, and the imagination fervid."—The condition Mr. S. describes is due to the retention of the fully developed egg in the oviduct. The egg is not always obtruded or laid as soon as developed. On the contrary, in some conditions of the oviduct it may remain there for quite a long time. There have been cases of eggs partially incubating when thus retained in the oviduct. It is quite possible that in some of the cases of chicks discovered in supposedly fresh eggs, the egg is as it was laid, though it would not be easy to get at the actual fact in any such case. The cases demonstrated are those where a post mortem showed the condition of the egg within the hen.

**VALLEY FARM, SIMSBURY, CT., SELLS GOOD EGGS THAT WILL HATCH.**

**Ensilage.** (G. S. C.)—"Ensilage is succulent green fodder compressed and kept from the air, on a large scale in 'silos' or pits; on a small scale frequently in boxes, or barrels. Some green stuff can be kept through the winter in this way. Cabbage can be kept by piling up and covering with sufficient earth to exclude the frost.

**Effect of Frosted Comb on Breeding Cock.** (P. S.)—"I thank you for advice in regard to my rooster's comb. It helped him, but I think he will lose the lower part of the wattles. Will that hurt him for breeding?"—Not permanently, though such an injury impairs the vitality so much that results in breeding such a bird may for some months be unsatisfactory.

**Worms, Perhaps.** (L. A. B.)—"I have a pullet about five months old that acts peculiar. She will go to pick up grains, and then back clear across the coop with her head down. I can't see a thing wrong with her, but she has been doing that way for two months at least. She is one of sixty incubator chicks that I bought, so I don't know much about her parentage. About half the lot died under ten weeks old with some kind of eye trouble. The rest nearly all turned out to be pullets, and seem all right."—The commonest cause of such troubles is worms. Try giving the pullet a dose of equal parts turpentine and olive oil, one tablespoonful to the dose. Then put her where you can preserve the droppings for inspection. If the first dose does not bring the worms, try a couple of teaspoonfuls turpentine alone, giving it through a catheter.

**What a Seventeen Year Old Boy Can Do On a City Lot.**

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—My father is a subscriber to FARM-POULTRY, and I thought that I would give you my experience with twenty-two hens last year.

I am a boy seventeen years old, and have kept hens about two years. My hens are mostly Rhode Island Reds. My poultry house is 8 x 12 feet, and the yard 10 x 20 feet. I give you below a few figures, showing the profits my hens have brought me.

From January 1st to December 31st, I received 198 dozen of eggs. I received \$58.33 for eggs, and \$5.20 for dressed poultry, making a total of \$63.53 received. My expenses were \$28.60, which left me a profit of \$34.93. The average price of eggs was 29½ cents per dozen, and the cost (per dozen) was 14½ cents, leaving a profit of about 15 cents a dozen for eggs produced. Any boy can do this if he takes good care of his fowls. Lynn, Mass. EARL M. SMITH.

**Unbalanced Judging.**

Here is something from the *American Fancier* in which some very pertinent things are very well said:

A fancier writes to the editor of that paper:—

"It seems to me that there has sprung up a lot of new judges who are cranks on the subject of color. Shape, combs, etc., are made of small importance, even in breeds where these sections are given the largest number of points by the Standard. I have noticed this especially in the Leghorn and Wyandotte classes. A White Leghorn may have most any kind of comb and a tail like a Game and still be a winner if possessed of snowy white plumage. Comb, wattles and earlobes are given a total of twenty points by the standard of Leghorns. The result is, we see Browns and Buffs excelling the Whites in head points and shape, although the latter have only the solid color to breed for.

"The fanciers of Brahmans deserve credit for preserving these points in spite of the mad rush for soft backs and striped saddles.

"Probably the worst judged breed of all is the Wyandotte. A great many of the new judges never raised a Wyandotte, anyway, and some of them never fed a chicken of any kind. The idea prevails that a specimen simply needs to be of fair color and of a block, squatty shape to be typical of the breed. Those who have raised them know that the true specimen is possessed of fine curves and a graceful outline such as no other breed can boast of. The Whites are the greatest sufferers here also. A squatty, angular bird is not

a typical Wyandotte, even if it is blocky. Here also color outranks all else. Given good size the whitest bird wins, without regard to other points.

"I could give instances of such judging, and mention names, but do not care to get in any personal controversies. I am not a disgruntled exhibitor, as I have not shown a bird for several years, but it always galls me to see a good bird lose its rightful place, even if the owner is unknown to me.

"I would like to hear the opinion of 'Ye Editor' on this subject.

J. FRANKLIN HILLER."

Editor Drevestedt replies:—

"Mr. Hiller is correct. The craze for white plumage, regardless of all other points, is a magnificent disgrace of sound judgment. Head points in Leghorns, shape in Wyandottes, are two great sections. Even if a bird has a trifle yellowish cast in plumage, or possibly a small amount of gray ticking, it is no reason why such small defects should debar that bird from winning a well deserved place in the list of winners. It is the result of narrow and contracted standard, and perhaps the 'new judges' are not to be blamed entirely for following the rules laid down, no matter how unnatural they be to intelligent breeders of the varieties quoted above."

FROM JAMES CHESTON, JR., of Philadelphia, TO T. E. ORR, of Beaver, Pa.,

Has passed the ownership of the

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**

That have done the greatest winning the past two years at BOSTON, NEW YORK, and PHILA. 5 cocks, 37 hens, 22 cockerels, 32 pullets

More than a score of the cocks and hens were single and pen winners at the three shows named in 1902.

For example:  
1st Boston cock, 1902.  
2d Boston cockerel, 1902.  
2d Boston cockerel, 1901.  
1st and champion Boston hen, 1902.  
1st Boston pullet, 1902.  
5th Boston pullet, 1902.  
1st New York pen, 1902.  
1st New York cockerel, 1902.  
3d and 4th New York pullets, 1902.  
And a lot of others, same quality.  
All of Mr. Cheston's breeders, 1902.  
All of his best cockerels and pullets, 1902.

They are all now on Beaver Hill Farm, Beaver, Pa. Some of them are for sale. They can win anywhere this year but N. Y. (Mr. Orr judges Whites there, and of course will sell none for that show).

If you want winners for Jan. and Feb. shows, speak soon, and get your choice. If you want breeders that breed winners, don't delay.

If you want eggs, \$5 per sitting; 3 sittings \$10—order early.

T. E. ORR, Box 881, Beaver, Pa.

**Prize Takers**

That is what my pens contain. 23 varieties of land and water fowl. If you are starting new or want to raise the quality of your stock, get some of my bloods in your pens. The markings they get show they have the quality. Right prices on their eggs, and fertility guaranteed. Send for free catalogue. D. A. MOUNT, BOX F JAMESBURG, N. J. The Pine Tree Farm.

**POULTRY SUPPLIES.**

We are wholesale jobbers of all the best STANDARD POULTRY SPECIALTIES and want to quote you prices on large or small amounts.

- "Vigor" Ground Beef Scrap.
- "Vigor" Scratch Food.
- "Vigor" Egg Food.
- "Vigor" Chick Food.
- Midland Poultry Foods.
- Midland Cramping Machine.
- Cankey's Roup Cure.
- Clover Meal and Cut Clover.
- Cyphers Incubators and Brooders.
- Mann's and Humphrey's Green Bone Cutters.
- Union Lock Mesh Poultry Fencing.
- Roofing Materials and Paints.

Don't buy any of these things until you get our fine illustrated catalogue of POULTRY SUPPLIES, and if wanted in quantity, our special prices by letter.

JOHNSON & STOKES, SEEDSMEN, 217-219 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.



# SHOWS TO OCCUR.

## New England States.

Jan. 15-17. **Boston, Mass.** A. R. Sharp, Asst. S'y, Taunt. 0, Mass.  
 Jan. 20-23. **Stamford, Ct.** N. R. Jesup, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 20-24. **Methuen, Mass.** J. S. Crosby, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 21-23. **Peterboro, N. H.** Karl S. Kyes, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 27-29. **Bristol, Vt.** G. S. Farr, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 27-30. **Manchester, N. H.** W. B. Sanford, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 27-31. **New Bedford, Mass.** Norman Barstow, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 28-30. **Windsor, Ct.** Clarence Bryant, Sec'y.

## Middle States.

Jan. 12-16. **Warren, Pa.** J. H. Bowden, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 16-23. **Rochester, N. Y.** J. Drechsler, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 20-24. **Harrisburg, Pa.** J. R. Gore, Sec'y, Middletown, Pa.  
 Jan. 28-31. **Schenectady, N. Y.** H. J. Fuller, S'y.  
 Feb. 22-28. **Pittsburg, Pa.** J. C. Moore, Sec'y.

## Southern States.

Jan. 13-17. **Aberdeen, Miss.** John R. Young, S'y.  
 Jan. 18-21. **High Point, N. C.** R. L. Simmons, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 22-28. **Louisville, Ky.** John H. Good, Sec'y.

## Near West States.

Jan. 12-17. **Watertown, Wis.** Geo. J. Weber, S'y.  
 Jan. 12-17. **Belvidere, Ill.** L. R. Kimmey, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 13-16. **Muskegon, Mich.** Peter J. Steketee, S'y.  
 Jan. 13-16. **Nunda, Ill.** Geo. H. Prickett, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 13-17. **Fremont, O.** C. L. Bowler, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 13-17. **Charleston, Ill.** C. L. Carney, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 13-17. **Cincinnati, O.** A. E. Brooks, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 13-17. **Pontiac, Mich.** Dan'l Thomas, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 14-21. **New Albany, Ind.** C. H. Gifford, S'y.

Jan. 15-21. **Canton, O.** C. Bruce, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 19-24. **Chicago, Ill.** F. L. Kimmey, Sec'y, Morgan Park, Ill.  
 Jan. 21-24. **Paris, Ill.** N. S. Baber, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 21-24. **Findlay, O.** Will E. Heck, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 21-28. **Painesville, O.** F. G. Johnson, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 21-26. **Greencastle, Ind.** J. E. Vermillion, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 27-30. **Kenosha, Wis.** Dr. J. T. Hershheim, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 28-31. **Plymouth, Ind.** Roscoe Hess, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 28-Feb. 1. **Columbus, O.** Chas. McClave, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 2-6. **Delaware, O.** J. Thew Perry, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 3-6. **Alpena, Mich.** Chas. L. Whitney, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 3-8. **Grand Rapids, Mich.** Frances Tuck, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 7-8. **Armada, Mich.** C. A. Hulbert, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 9-16. **Indianapolis, Ind.** Frank P. Johnson, Howlands, Ind., Sec'y.

## Central West States.

Jan. 12-16. **Stuart, Ia.** Mrs. D. Davis, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 12-17. **Clarinda, Ia.** Walter A. Brown, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 12-17. **Cedar Rapids, Ia.** N. P. Bourne, S'y.  
 Jan. 13-17. **Mitchell, S. D.** M. D. Purdy, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 14-20. **Kansas City, Mo.** C. S. Hunting, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 21-24. **Alta, Ia.** A. M. Conner, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 27-30. **Anstin, Minn.** Frank Cronon, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 27-31. **Sioux Falls, S. D.** N. E. Getman, Sec'y, Larchwood, Ia.  
 Jan. 29-31. **Fargo, N. D.** Chas. A. Jordan, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 10-12. **Montevideo, Minn.** L. H. Arnold, Sec'y.

## Far West States.

Jan. 14-17. **Salt Lake City, Utah.** D. Duncan, S'y.  
 Jan. 21-24. **San Diego, Cal.** Harry McIntire, Sec'y.

## Canada.

Jan. 19-23. **Owen Sound.** R. R. Cameron, Sec'y.

# MARKET REVIEW.

## BOSTON.

[Boston Produce Market Report, Jan. 9, 1903].  
**Eggs.**—Receipts moderate; there is a light supply of choice fresh stock. Fancy marks showing a good proportion of new laid are firm and in fair demand at 28c. Under grades are still plenty and selling at irregular prices, from 22 @ 27c., as to quality. Strictly fancy eastern range up to 30c. Refrigerators in steady demand, best marks at 21c.

## Quotations at Mark.

Nearby, fancy.....32..@....  
 Eastern, choice fresh.....28..@30..  
 Eastern, fair to good.....22..@24..  
 Vt. and N. H., choice fresh.....28..@30..  
 Mich., Ind. and Ill. fancy candled.....28..@....  
 Ind. and Ill., choice.....26..@27..  
 Western, selected.....24..@25..  
 Western, fair to good.....22..@23..  
 Refrigerators, April.....@21..  
 Refrigerators, summer.....18½..@19½.

**Dressed Poultry.**—Receipts are still quite liberal, and demand is only moderate. Turkeys are selling slowly, and are generally hard to place at over 15c. Some sales of choice hens are making at 18@18½c., although most lots are held higher. Choice, soft chickens are in steady demand, but most lots of western are too coarse and staggy to sell well, and there are few sales at over 14c. Choice fowls hold steady at 12½@14c. Ducks in moderate supply and steady demand. But little call for geese.

Northern chickens and fowls in limited supply and steady.

**Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern:**—  
 Fowls, extra choice.....15..@....  
 Fowls, common to good.....12..@14..  
 Chickens, choice roasting.....17..@18..  
 Chickens, common to good.....12..@15..  
 Pigeons, choice, per doz.....\$1 25@1 50  
 Pigeons, com. to good.....75@1 00  
 Squabs, choice, large, per doz.....2 25@2 75

**Western Dry packed, boxes:**—  
 Turkeys, choice hens.....18..@19..  
 Turkeys, choice mixed.....18..@....  
 Turkeys, fair to good mixed.....16..@17..  
 Turkeys, old toms.....14..@15..  
 Turkeys, No. 2.....12..@14..  
 Chickens, choice.....15..@....  
 Chickens, fair to good.....12..@14..  
 Fowls, mixed.....12½..@13..  
 Fowls, fair to good.....11½..@12..  
 Capons, common.....17..@18..  
 Capons, small at time.....13..@14..  
 Ducks, good to choice.....14..@16..  
 Geese, good to choice.....12..@13..  
**Western Dry packed, bbls.**  
 Turkeys, choice.....18..@....  
 Turkeys, common to good.....15..@17..  
 Fowls, choice.....12½..@....

VALLEY FARM, BRONZE TURKEYS, FAVEROLLES, BREEDERS—EGGS.

Fowls, common.....11..@12..  
 Chickens.....14..@....  
 Chickens, common to good.....12..@13..  
 Ducks.....14..@15..  
 Old cocks.....@10..  
**Live Poultry.**—The small lots coming meet with a steady sale at well sustained prices.  
 Fowls @ lb.....12..@12½..  
 Roosters @ lb.....7..@8..  
 Chickens, spring @ lb.....11½..@12..

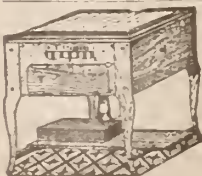
## NEW YORK.

[Wholesale prices, Jan. 7, 1903].

**Eggs.**—Jersey, state, and Penn., fancy selected, white 32@33c.; fresh gathered fancy, mixed 28c.; state and Penn., fair to good 24@26c., held and mixed 20@22c.; western fresh gathered fancy 26c., average best 25c., fair to good 23@24c., inferior 20@22c.; Kentucky fair to prime 20@25c.; Tennessee fair to prime 21@23½c.; Kentucky and Tennessee inferior 19@20c., fresh gathered dirties 16@19c., checks 15@16c., refrigerator, fall packed, common to choice 20@23c.; spring packed fancy, local storage, charges paid to January 1st, 21c.; spring packed, local storage, good to prime 20@20½c.; spring packed, on dock 20@20½c.; summer packed, common to prime 18@19½c.; limed, choice 20c., fair to good 18½@19½c.

**Dressed Poultry.**—Turkeys, Jersey and up river fancy 18c., fair to good 16@17c.; Del. and Md. fancy 18c., fair to good 16@17c.; state and Penn. fancy 15c.; Ohio and Mich. fancy 18c., fair to good 16@17c.; other western fancy 17½@18c.; dry picked fancy 17½@18c., fair to prime 15@17c., old 15½@16c., common to fair 13@14c.; chickens, Phila. broilers 22@24c.; roasters 18c., mixed sizes 15@16c.; state and Penn. broilers fancy 18@20c., fancy roasting 14@15c., mixed sizes 12@13c., poor 10@11c.; Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy 12½@13c.; other western fancy 12@12½c.; other western fancy 12c., fair to good 10@11c., poor 5@8c.; ducks, Md. and other nearby fancy 17c.; Ohio and Mich. fancy 16@17c.; other western fancy 16c., fair to good 13@15c.; geese, Md. and other nearby fancy 12@13c.; western fancy 12c.; squabs, prime large white, doz. \$2.75, mixed \$2.25@2.37, dark \$1.75.

**Live Poultry.**—Chickens, prime 11c., poor 10c.; fowls, selected heavy 13c., poor to medium 12c.; roosters, old 8½c.; turkeys 14@15c.; ducks, western, pair 80c. @ \$1, southern and southwestern 70@80c.; geese, western, pair \$1.50@1.62, southern and southwestern \$1.25@1.37; live pigeons, pair 20@25c.



## PHILADELPHIA.

**Eggs.**—Receipts of new laid eggs have been very small during the past few days, and demand has promptly cleaned up all offerings at full prices. Mixed held and fresh eggs, which comprise the bulk of the offerings, are dull and irregular. Refrigerator eggs are dull aside from strictly choice stock, which sells fairly owing to the scarcity of new laid. Penna. and nearby returnable cases, loss off 30c.; western, free cases, loss off 30c.; south-western, free cases, loss off 29c.; southern, free cases, loss off 28c.; refrigerator firsts, at mark 21@22c.; refrigerator seconds, at mark 19@20c.

**Dressed Poultry.**—Receipts of fowls are liberal and the market is barely steady, with only a moderate demand. Chickens are plentiful, and the market is dull for everything except strictly fine soft meat stock, which rules steady. Buyers are giving preference to poultry packed in boxes, and barreled stock has to be sold at inside prices. Turkeys, ducks and geese are in small supply and steady, with demand equal to the offerings.

Fresh killed fowls, choice western heavy, selected @13c.; average receipts, 12@12½c.; choice southern and southwestern @12c.; fowls, fair to good 11@11½c.; old roosters, @10c.; fowls and chickens, mixed, 13c.; chickens, nearby choice @15c., fair to good 12@14c.; roasting chickens, fancy Illinois, large yellow, soft meat @15c., fair to good 13@14c.; other western, mixed weights, prime 13@14c., fair to good 11½@12½c.; turkeys, nearby, choice and fancy 18@20c., fair to good 15@17c.; western, choice 18c., fair to good 15@17c.; old toms @15c.; ducks, nearby 16@18c., western 15@17c.; geese, nearby 13@14c., western 11@13c.

**Live Poultry.**—Receipts continue small and the market is firm, with a good demand for desirable stock. Fowls, fine, heavy and fat 13@13½c., ordinary to good 12@12½c.; old roosters 9@9½c.; spring chickens, 12@12½c.; ducks, 14@15c.; turkeys, 14@15c.; geese, 12@14c.

## NEWS NOTES.

D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y., is pushing the sale of his Green Mountain Egg Food hard, and reports very satisfactory results.

The International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., report their 1901 business a big increase over that of the preceding year, and this year closing with a tremendous rush of business.

It is claimed for the Cousins Automatic Egg Tray, manufactured by S. L. Cousins, Warren, Pa., that it increases the capacity of every incubator in which it is used by from 10 to 40 per cent. and at the same time quite eliminates the ordinary risks in handling and turning the eggs.

Our report of the South Framingham show failed to give Mr. Wm. H. Nobbs, of Raynham, Mass., full credit for his winnings on Light Brahmas at that show. Mr. Nobbs won 2, 3 ck 91½, 91; 2 hen 91½; 1 chl 92; 2 pul 91½, on five entries, and special for best cockerel and pullet.

Readers of FARM-POULTRY who desire the bulletin, "Profitable Poultry Farming," issued by the Ottawa division of the Dominion of Canada Dept. of Agriculture, can obtain same by applying to F. C. Hare, Ottawa, Kan. The bulletin is sent to applicants in the United States as well as in Canada.

The Blairsville Incubator Co., of Blairsville, Pa., announce that they are now in full possession and control of the interests and patents of the machine formerly known as the Homer City Incubator, and now as the Blairsville Incubator, and are amply prepared to supply customers with incubators and brooders on short notice. Their new catalogue is sent free to all applicants. Mention this paper when writing.

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The only Base Heater incubator. Uses 5 times less oil than any other. Lamp filled but once during a hatch. Has patented Tank heated by Hot Water, Hot Air, and Steam combined. A veritable hen's nest surrounded by heat. Has greater Heating Surface than any other incubator. Absolute Even Temperature. Eggs are covered with soft fabric during incubation— one of the secrets of its success. Less time and labor required to operate. Most accurate automatic regulator; automatic wick trimmer. Most natural system of ventilation and moisture. Free catalogue explains it all. Don't buy till you see catalogue.

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**NEW MODEL NO. 7 BONE CUTTER**  
 It's a different Bone Cutter. It has self-regulating, automatic feed and mills the bone fine enough for chicks. Ball bearings make it turn easily; back gear 3 to 1 makes it powerful. Try one. If not satisfactory  
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 Send for new catalogue and special trial offer, 8 sizes and styles for hand or power.  
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 And Brooder on 30 days trial. Improved automatic regulator keeps the temperature exactly right. No guess work. No complications. Perfectly automatic. Takes care of itself. Your money back if you say so. Cata. free.  
**BURR INCUBATOR CO.,**  
 Box B, Omaha, Neb.

**Wright's White Wyandottes**  
**Win Wherever Shown.**  
 1st prize pullet at the great Pan-American Exposition. If you want something fine it will pay you to write me. Send for circular.  
**A. E. WRIGHT, Saxonville, Mass.**  
 Formerly of South Sndbury.

**THE BEST MARKING BAND.**  
 Goes on quick; has to be helped off; yet can be used over and over again. Sizes for all varieties; also, Pigeon Bands, Numbered or lettered straight and plainly. Hard enameled, spring brass 12, 24c.; 25, 45c.; 30, 72c.; 100, \$1.20, postpaid. Circular free.  
**U. S. MARKING BAND CO.,**  
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**New Haven Incubator Co.,**  
 New Haven, Conn.

**YOUNG CHICKS,**  
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**WE MAKE THEM HATCH**  
 We make the lamp that does not smoke or fume and does not go out.  
**Oakes' HYDRO-SAFETY LAMP**  
 is the one safe, sure lamp for incubators, has water-covered wick tube, explosion or accidents impossible.  
 Our Aluminum Regulators and Improved Water Thermostats are the very highest class regulators made for incubators and brooders. To make your old machines better than ever send for catalogue of incubator supplies.  
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 No. 1, 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.





**SUMMER ROOSTING COOP.**  
Used by C. S. Mattison, So. Shaftsbury, Vt.

## A First Year's Experience.



EARLY last spring one of my neighbors said to me that he would furnish the money to build a poultry plant if I would manage it. I readily consented without knowing what I was putting my foot in. I have been interested in poultry for many years, but always hatched by hen power, and let the hen do the clucking, while I tried to boss the feeding and housing.

We concluded to play for eggs exclusively, and we have found it anything but play so far. We had never seen an incubator before a 360-egg Cyphers incubator arrived with brooder and etceteras of tools, etc.

We haven't a place to house the machine, and no place to shelter a chicken. We set it up in our office, which was small at best, and a hall between the office and kitchen.

By studying the directions long and well we got the legs and spindles and trays in position and put a blaze under it. It took a long time to get the thing warmed up, but after two days of patient labor, it got hot enough to bake in, so we put in 360 S. C. W. L. eggs and watched it day and night for fear it would buru away or burst. We violated most all the cast iron rules that we didn't know anything about then, and kept up a continual worry for fear something would burst.

The thermometer was so far back in the machine we could not readily see it, so about twenty or thirty times a day we opened the door to see where the mercury stood, and when we turned the eggs we drew the trays out part way, and left the incubator door open all the time. Supposed we must, and nothing said indicated how we should cool the eggs. As the weather was extremely cold we became alarmed for fear the eggs would chill before we could get them back into the hot chamber.

Well, in about ten or twelve days, the mercury began to crawl up in the tube, and what was the matter we did not know. We did not dare touch the regulator, but in spite of regulator and cold room, up goes the mercury. We turned the wicks down on lamps to almost a flicker. We did not expect a chicken.

We studied all we could about ventilation on the end of the slides. It said leave them open in summer and shut in winter. It was winter, sure enough, and so we left them closed. Well, in 19 days there began to be a lively time in that "earbox," and such an excitement I never saw. All the whole school had to see the chickens hatched by lamp light.

The chickens made such a fuss to breathe we opened the ventilators to give them a whiff of fresh air, and they appeared happier. We opened the door and helped the struggling orphans out of their prison house, and they expressed their thanks by stretching themselves and hopping like a toad.

April 16th we took out 80% live chickens

from the fertile eggs. The eggs came from Connecticut in a cold soap, and came five miles by stage after arriving at the depot. This hatch came out April 16, 1902, and what with rat pests, and bird dog depredators, we have about 40 pullets from that hatch, and they began to lay September 22d, and are at it now. Yesterday and today, January 5th and 6th, I got 54 eggs from the 40 pullets.

After we knew better how to manipulate the hatches, we got 70%, 72%, and last 74%, making four hatches during the season. After the weather became springlike, we moved the incubator into a basement room better adapted to the business than my small room where our first hatch was made. But didn't I feel relieved when I got the poor little birds out of that box. But just then my trouble began, as we had not a roof to house them under, and the weather was extremely cold for April.

But our further trials will keep till next letter. **NEW IDEA POULTRY RANCH.**  
Ellenburgh Center, N. Y.

### A Peculiar Ore.

Every reader of this paper who is interested in discoveries along the lines of mineralogy or medicine should read the announcement on page 52 of this paper from the Theo. Noel Company of Chicago, proprietors of the famous Vita-Ore, a peculiar mineral mined from the ground, which possesses wonderful medicinal properties when oxidized and dissolved in water. This peculiar Ore was first discovered by Theo. Noel, at that time a prospecting geologist, now president and principal owner of the Theo. Noel Company. It is said that since its discovery this product has been instrumental in curing thousands upon thousands of people all over the country of all manner of diseases. The offer made by the company is almost as remarkable as the Ore itself. They do not ask for cash, but desire each person to use the Ore for thirty days time before paying one cent, and none need pay unless positively benefited. The offer, which is headed "Personal to Subscribers," is certainly an original one, and can be read and accepted with profit by every ailing person. The company is reliable and will do as they agree.

### Delaware, O., Show Postponed.

We regret to say that we have been compelled to postpone our exhibition until Feb. 2-6, 1903. Entries will close 7 P. M., Feb. 2d; use entry blanks sent with catalogue. All premiums guaranteed as offered in catalogue. Come and join us in making this the best exhibition in the state.

Delaware Co. Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Charles C. Reid, Pres., J. T. Perry, Sec'y. Jan. 6th, 1903.

### Poultry on the Farm—A House Plan.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I have been keeping poultry by farm methods the last three years—about 200 head now. That is I keep them in flocks of about 100 during winter in a barn, and let whole lot run together wherever they wish on farm during summer, and give them least care possible, feeding in pans or trough, cleaning roosts only in fall and spring, nailing up boxes for nests, etc., at same time trying to feed about right.

From Sept. 1, 1900, to Sept. 1, 1901, I cleared just \$120.43 from 115 hens, buying all feed except green food, and keeping book as accurate as I did in railroad office before I came on farm.

Sell eggs here to grocers, who pay two cents less per dozen than grocers do at railroad station four miles from here. Prices have run from 13 to 28 cents—probably averaged 18 cents per dozen. I did not get eggs until about January 1st, and not many until March 1st, so you see I did not catch high prices. But they laid well all summer and up to Oct. 1, 1901. Perhaps later I will write you my full experience with poultry, how I came to be here, if you care for it. I certainly think there is good money in farm poultry cared for by what I call farm methods. What I want is your advice about a house.

I want to build a house for 600 head, a long house for the whole flock divided in pens for 50 head each. Will have colony houses for about 300 head to be used in summer, taking 300 head from long house each spring and putting them in colony houses to be left there until sold in fall.

Would leave remaining 300 in long house

during summer, letting 150 out on each side of house for free range all summer, having fences running from ends of house some distance so the flocks of 150 could not mix; my long house would stand so there would be a large field each side.

Would raise 300 pullets each year to be put in long house in fall with the 300 hens or yearlings already there. I want long house as wide as possible, no walk: would like it 15 or 16 feet wide, 7 feet front, 5 feet back, not very steep roof, with double pitch about say 12 foot pitch for rear, and balance or shorter pitch front. Would like to have track through peak so could run over head car from end to end to carry food, etc. Would want to have pens 20 feet long.

Thought I would put two small windows to each pen, and a three foot door center of front of each pen. Would have door covered with muslin to be used days, and wooden door to close at night, as this would be on plan of Dr. Santee's cheap house. Cannot open doors or windows two hours here, as snow and stroug wind nearly every day for six months would not allow it, so why would not this muslin door admit plenty of fresh air, and same time keep out snow and wind? Would blind board the house, cover with paper, then cover paper with lap siding so if this house should prove too cold I could paper and ceil it inside later, making dead air space.

I keep Brown Leghorns, which I like. Have also a few White Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks, but don't like them. Perhaps R. I. Reds would be better for me, as I have a liking for them. Will you kindly advise fully about this house, or tell me just how you would build if you were here?

I am about twenty miles from Mr. Van

**BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST THAT CAN BE GROWN**  
If you want the choicest vegetables or most beautiful flowers you should read **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1903**,—so well known as the "Leading American Seed Catalogue." It is mailed **FREE** to all. Better send your address **TO-DAY.** **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.**

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**SOLD ON TRIAL.**  
This incubator has the reputation of being the most perfect incubator made. Successful result of 27 years experience. Price \$8 and up. Double packed walls, fire proof lamps. May be operated in an outbuilding. Catalogue free. If 5 cents is enclosed will send poultry book explaining entire poultry business.  
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**LIFE INSURANCE**  
Is valuable, because it guarantees the outcome.  
**THE BRANXHOLM BROODER**  
Does the same thing for your chickens. It uses very little Coal Oil, produces an even heat, and chicks do not crowd. It is easy to operate, requires little attention, and is the only Combination Brooder made. Don't buy until you've investigated the **BRANXHOLM BROODER.**  
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**The Only Open Hopper Bone Cutter.**  
Guaranteed to cut more bone, in less time, with less labor and bother, and in better condition than any other machine. The hopper is free from all partitions; the feed is under the operator's control at all times; no complicated springs; only three working parts, all of easy access. The simplest, most durable and most satisfactory of all bone cutters. Try it yourself and be convinced.  
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**A FREE TRIAL THAT IS FREE**





HOW THEY RAISE THE R. I. RED CHICKS AT DEWOLF FARM, M. de W. Mudge, Prop., Pappoesquaw, Bristol, R. I.

Dreser, only higher and colder, say ten degrees colder on an average. Have to shut fowls in about November 1st, and they don't see out door or ground until April 15th usually. Do you prefer board or ground floor? W.

For the conditions as he describes them, Mr. W.'s plan seems to me to be on the whole a good one, giving little occasion for criticism. He should guard against making windows too small in his long wide pens, as to do so will materially shorten the day for the fowls, and the days in mid-winter are none too long to give good intervals between meals and have the hens eat enough to produce well. That is one of the reasons why it is hard to get good egg yields in the short days.

With door only three feet wide in a pen twenty feet long, I think that in all but extreme cold weather additional ventilation is desirable. This may be had by opening the windows a little. I liked very much the

arrangement I saw at the Wyckoff Farm at Aurora, N. Y., where the windows are hung outside from the top, and opened as much or as little as desirable.

As to floors in houses where I am to keep fowls, I want nothing but earth or sand. Prefer a light sandy loam to anything else, after that clean sand. Some sandy soils contain a mineral coloring matter which stains the plumage of white fowls. Avoid clayey earth for the poultry house floor; the droppings cake on it and make it very foul, and it thus makes the hygienic conditions of the house bad. The first large house I ever built I filled one end of the floor with clayey earth from a cellar. That was the warmer and drier end of the house, but all winter the hens in it were "roupy" and out of condition. I finally concluded the trouble was due to the condition of the floor. Next winter every bit of clay had been removed, loam and sand put in, and the hens in those pens kept in good condition.

enough; a dollar fifteen cents is about right. Mine have netted from \$1.50 a year to \$2.45 each. Of course this means the retail price. By selling at wholesale probably a reduction of 25 per cent would have to be made.

As a word of caution, take a bit of experience: I said to my youngest boy (about 14 years old), "Suppose I get an incubator and you and I go into partnership in raising chickens?" The boy was pleased. I bought an incubator, the best in the market according to the advice of a good judge; and no doubt it is one of the best. Set it going, and ran it according to the book for twenty-one days, but no chickens were in sight. Took the eggs out and threw them in a pile on the ground.

There really was a lot of live chickens in them, but too feeble to break the shell in twenty-one days. My boy seemed discouraged and dissolved partnership; and to have peace in the family I had to pay him what he had invested in the enterprise.

After some deliberation, moved the machine from the basement to a large room near my bed, bought fresh eggs and more oil and began again; but no chickens. Took the precaution, however, in my second trial to set two hens on eggs from the same lot as used in the incubator, and started them at the same time. In fact, aside from heat at 103, I was governed much by the hens. When they cooled I cooled the eggs, and about as long. But the 21st day the hens had chickens, while with a great many more eggs I had none.

Coal being plentiful two years ago, I still have the same incubator. And now comes the interesting, if not the amusing part. After thinking it over a whole year, last spring I tried it again, with fair success. Not only was there a good hatch, but nearly all hatched the 20th day. My failure the first two times, I believe, was due largely to a thermometer which was not reliable. It is well to prove them correct before using them on eggs.

B. A. SHERWOOD.

Providence, R. I.

The "Up-to-Date" Brooder.

Humphrey & Sons, the well known manufacturers of the Humphrey Boue Cutter, do not give a long list of testimonials in the circular describing the "Up-to-Date" brooder which we have just received from them, but every testimonial given is from a poultryman of wide reputation, and is a very strong one. The circular fully explains the principle and construction of the brooder, and they give a very strong guarantee with the brooder, which is a medium priced machine with capacity enough for 200 small chicks, and capable of being transformed into a roosting coop as the birds develop. Besides this and the bone cutter, they also make the Humphrey Rapid Clover Cutter. All their goods are substantially made, and their aim is to cater to the trade that wants good goods at moderate prices.

Concerning the Chicken Business.



**EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:**— I do not expect to exhaust the above subject, but with your permission would like to say a little more for the encouragement as well as caution of those who are about to begin the hen business. And, by the way, it is surprising to some of us to note the fascination this business has for many well to do people who live in cities. Some of my egg customers seem to manifest almost envy because my urban lot happens to be large enough to keep with some profit one or two hundred chickens.

Possibly this manifest envy is more apparent when eggs are 50 cents a dozen than when 25 cents and are almost a drug in the market at that. Notwithstanding, I have in mind at this moment cases here in Providence where the hatching and raising of chickens in a small way was done not for profit, but for pleasure. One case in mind was that of Madame ——— called the leading modiste in the city. She wanted me to supply her with a motherly broody hen and the usual thirteen eggs. I did so, delivering the hen in the big department store in the beautiful parlor where the pretty dresses are made, I suppose.

Most persons, however, are in and will go into the business for profit, of course. Very well. To such as are about to begin, would say there is a comfortable living, at least, for you if you begin right.

To begin right includes a good location and a great many other things. The editor of FARM-POULTRY, and a number of other expert writers have told us many times what these right things are. Don't ignore what

they say. They know what they are talking about, and are giving us the best they know. Because they are paid for talking or for writing increases the value of what they say. Advice in law, medicine, or morals is cheapest in the end if it costs something. Not only because the paid adviser has something valuable to say, but the cost for the advice helps it to "stay put."

A young man from Turkey who had studied for the ministry in this country, and was about to take a pastorate, wrote one of his old theological teachers for advice. The advice was kindly given without money and without price. The young Turk replied at once to his former teacher thus:—"I have received your letter. I will not take your advice. Write me some more."

When in the schools and with expenses in view, advice would have been accepted more readily. But what must we say of the man who has taken no course whatever in practical or theoretical chicken schools, who will not accept the advice of teachers?

I said there is a comfortable living, at least, to the young man who starts right, and I reason thus:—With very little assistance an industrious man, I think, can care for a thousand hens. To be sure, I am theorizing here in part, not having kept more than 300 at one time. If correct here, think it safe to say the 1000 hens will net \$1,000 a year. If not, why not?

For five years I have kept a fairly accurate account of the cost and profit of my flock of 100 hens. The grain bill, as the price is now and has been for more than a year, is of course the chief item, since labor is not counted. One dollar a year per hen is not

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**American Orpington Club.**

The annual meeting of the American Orpington Club was held at the Madison Square Garden, Wednesday, Jan. 7th, with a good attendance. A number of new members were added to the club, making the total now 52 members.

Mr. Wm. Cook, of England, the originator of the Orpingtons, and his son, Mr. Percy A. Cook, were made members.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: president, Mr. Paul Kyle, Flushing, L. I.; vice-president, Mr. Frank W. Gaylor, Berlin, Conn.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Wallace P. Willet, East Orange, N. J.; executive committee, the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. E. Vass, Mr. C. E. Faher. Honorary vice presidents were elected for different states, Canada and England. Mr. Richard Oke of Canada, and Mr. Frank W. Gaylor of Conn., were elected to the position of American Orpington club judges, the first for the western section of our country and Canada, and the latter for the eastern shows.

It was voted that literature be prepared and printed in the interest of the club.

Mr. William Cook answered many questions, and gave interesting and valuable information regarding the Orpingtons, illustrating his remarks from life with one of his specimens as a correct type and color of cockerel for breeding show birds. Mr. Cook stated that his object in coming to this country is to improve the Orpingtons now here, by introducing the best blood of England. Inasmuch as Mr. Cook took 23 firsts and 17 seconds at the New York show, missing only one first of the show in all Orpington classes, which went to our vice-president, he has demonstrated to the club and all Orpington breeders that there is room for improvement in the breeding of the Orpingtons in this country, and Mr. Cook has done us a specially valuable service by coming over with his hundred fine birds.

The meeting ended with extreme enthusiasm for the Orpingtons, and the promise of surprising results for the coming year in the progress made by this wonderful breed.

WALLACE P. WILLET, Secretary.

**National Bantam Association Annual Meeting.**

The tenth annual meeting of the National Bantam Association was held at Madison Square Garden on January 8th. A detailed report of the deliberations of the association will follow at a later date. The officers elected to serve for this year are as follows:—Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Penn., pres.; Charles Jehl, Elberon, N. J., sec.; A. A. Parker, Dunellen, N. J., treas. Board of Directors.—John Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J.; J. F. Kirkpatrick, Easton, Pa.; T. F. McGrew, New York, N. Y.; H. J. Quilhot, Johnstown, N. Y.; Richard Oke, London, Can.; Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa.; A. A. Parker, Dunellen, N. J.; Charles Jehl, Elberon, N. J. Vice-Presidents.—Hon. A. F. Peirce, Winchester, N. H.; T. A. Havemeyer, Mahwah, N. J.; E. Latham, Flatbush, N. Y.; William McNeil, Loudon, Can.; Hou. D. A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn.; L. P. Graham, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ira C. Keller, Prospect, O.; S. A. Noftzger, North Manchester, Ind.; Pollard Brothers, Rutland, Vt.; E. H. Galusha, Ensley, Ala. CHAS. JEHL, Sec'y.

Elberon, N. J.

**House Questions**

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—My laying stock house is 120 feet long by 18 wide, with the everlasting "walk" at the back. Now this walk is damp and cold, and also dark, having a door at one end and a small window at the other; and having been built by a very short man for his own use, is so low that I have to stoop in passing through it. I am thinking of tearing down the partition and moving roosts, platform and nests back to the rear wall. Would that make a colder house? It is quite fairly warm now, and very dry (except the walk). The partition is just planed boards, not matched, but built pretty snug. I should be very glad to have your opinion, as I do not

want to sacrifice the hens' comfort for my own convenience, as they are doing well.

L. A. B.

Pens eighteen feet from front to rear are rather deep, but the plan proposed may be the best way out of the difficulty. The house would be some colder than it now is. If it were not that the height of the walk is insufficient, I think the best plan would be to put a door at the other end and two windows in the back wall, about 40 feet from either end. If the lack of head room could be remedied by excavating the floor of the walk the plan I suggest should work satisfactorily and the expense would be inconsiderable. The two difficulties which are suggested in connection with the matter of excavating are that one would have to step up into the pens, and there might be danger of the walk filling with water. Miss B. is better able to determine what weight should be given to these objections in this case than I am.

**Will Make Examinations for New York Poultrymen.**

Replying to an inquiry from F. P., Prof. H. H. Wing of the Cornell University College of Agriculture and Experiment Station advises us that we may refer inquiries regarding poultry diseases in New York state to Dr. V. A. Moore, Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y. Prof. Wing adds, "I am quite sure Dr. Moore will be glad to attend to such matters, particularly contagious diseases."

**Calls it Willful Waste.**

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I must call you down on your answer to "R. P." on page 15 issue of Jan. 1, '03, and head it in bold type, "Willful Waste."

You say dry bread contains heat producing qualities of only 60% that of wheat. If so, why throw away the broth? You certainly cannot claim that after soaking the bread over night the liquid contains none of these qualities. I use dry bread soaked in a metallic vessel over night, using only enough hot water to moisten it. Then in the morning mix only enough corn meal to make it crumbly, and I get good results.

MORGAN PURDY.

North Tarrytown, N. Y.

I suppose I'll have to plead guilty to Mr. Purdy's charge of willful waste, but the actual waste is so insignificant that I don't feel the charge very serious.

The difference between his method and mine seems to be that he carefully uses just what water is necessary to make the bread as moist as he wants it, while I make it a point to have the bread as wet as I want it by using a slight surplus and then draining it off. As I use cold water, what food properties may run off in the half teacupful or so of water thrown away do not amount to much. I doubt whether a careful chemical analysis would find the quantities large enough to compute. I'm perfectly willing to let the little saving in time made by this careless way of doing it stand against the loss in food value.

**The All Around Bird.**

An all around bird, one that averages well in the quality of its different sections, is a better bird than one that may be especially fine in some one or two sections, and poor in all others. It does not pay to use a bird as a breeder that is not well balanced in quality, because one's aim should be to improve the quality of all sections, and not any one in particular; that is, any one certain section to the exclusion of others that require equal attention. The quality should be as uniform as possible, devoid of extremes. There should be no "pet sections," but attention should be given to all that requires it, and none should be ignored. The use of well balanced birds in the breeding yard usually produces satisfactory results, while the use of extremes often fails to give satisfaction.—*Poultry Herald.*

Advertising is the cement that holds together the foundation of any successful business. Cut out the advertising, and the business will weaken and collapse.—*Fame.*

**MY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WON THIS SEASON**

Atlantic City, N. J., 1st cockerel, 3d and 4th pullet. Trenton, N. J., 3d cock, 3d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet. Washington, D. C., on five entries, 2d cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, two specials. No pullet exhibited twice. Choice pullets and cockerels for sale. ALFRED P. SMALLEY, Clayton, N. J.



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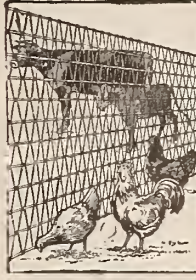
Our Stock Food Cooker and Root Cutter in excellence and amount of work, surpass all other machines of that character on the market. Peculiarly adapted to the necessities of the poultryman and feeder, either large or small. Perfect service at low prices. Send 10 cents for postage on No. 19 new 20th Century Catalog. THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box A-169, Quincy, Ills.



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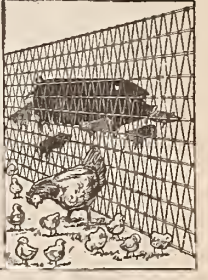
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Twelve prizes on twelve birds, including 1st and 3d pullet; 2d cockerel; 2d pen; 4th hen, and seven specials. A. C. Hawkins, Judge. Our 1st prize pullet scored 92 (not one on weight), and was the highest scoring Barred Rock in the show of 74 birds. We have fine cockerels and pullets for sale, either the cockerel or pullet line of breeding. Circular free. F. A. P. COBURN, B. 759 Stevens St., Lowell, Mass.



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Always returns a profit. Improper feeding results in losses and disappointment. Our feed is not a stimulant or condiment, but a complete food. It is sold by the leading dealers in every state. It is the most economical feed you can use. Our booklet,

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It's reasonably safe to count your chickens before they're hatched if you hatch them in a Victor Incubator—If you are short on chicks it's the fault of the eggs. The **VICTOR Incubator** hatches every fertile egg. It's the surest, simplest, most durable hatcher ever made. Seeds no washing. Guaranteed positively as represented or money refunded. Lowest priced first-class machine on the market. Send for book full of facts and photographs, 6 cents, by mail. Write to-day. **GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.**

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FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.



They Tested All Alike.

Some time ago a Swedish gentleman—Capt. Stewart—called upon us to say that certain correspondents of his in Sweden had control of a new process for preserving eggs, and that samples of the eggs preserved by this process were on the way to this country. Capt. Stewart wanted an opportunity to show these eggs, upon their arrival, to a few egg men in order to get their opinion as to the effect of the process and the quality of the goods preserved. It was said that the process was a patented one and consisted of subjecting the eggs first to dipping in hot water and then to the fumes of salicylic acid. They were guaranteed to keep in perfect condition for some eight months—maybe longer.

Capt. Stewart had a good deal of trouble in getting the samples through the custom house, and although they were shipped from Stockholm on October 18th, it was only last Monday, December 29th, that he got them in shape to show.

The Egg Man, being ever on the alert for items of interest, arranged with a few egg experts to examine the samples, and on Monday afternoon the case containing the eggs was taken to the cauldron rooms of Gude Bros., on Warren street, and opened in the presence of a few neighboring knights of the candle. The eggs were packed in four wooden boxes, contained in a big outer case packed with shavings. Each package contained ten eggs and was sealed and attested by a notary public of Sweden as having been sealed in his presence upon certain dates—two boxes in August, 1902, and two in the summer of 1901. They were opened with great expectations. Capt. Stewart had sheet after sheet of testimonials, telling how perfectly the eggs were preserved by this process, and offered to read them to the gentlemen present; but it was considered best to see the eggs first and hear the testimonials afterward.

So the sealed boxes were opened, and there lay the wondrous eggs—some four months, some sixteen months old; and when they were held up to the light, lo and behold, there was no difference between them; those sixteen months old were just as good as those only four months old, for all were equally rotten—just as rotten as any eggs could be, salicylic or no salicylic.

Well, of course it was a pretty severe test to have the eggs kicking around the custom house for six weeks, but Capt. Stewart had to treat just the same, and another "new process" for egg preservation was buried with appropriate ceremonies.—THE EGG MAN, in N. Y. Produce Review.

The Meriden, Conn., Show.

Dec. 30, 1912—Jan. 2, 1913.

[Addresses of Meriden exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Connecticut.]

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—H. F. Sherwood, Saugatuck, 1 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul. Wm. L. Lunkin, Plymouth, 2 ck; 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 3, 4 pul; 2 pen. J. E. Quinn, 3 ck. Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, 1 hen. M. C. Burlingame, Suffield, 4 ck; 1 pen. E. H. Hills, Plainville, 1 pul. W. S. & H. O. Vosburg, New York, 2 pul. Chas. F. Freier, 4 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Wm. H. Holmes, Shelton, 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2, 4 ck; 4 pul; 1 pen. J. D. Lukens, 3 ck; 4 pen. G. R. Remington, Thompsonville, 4 ck. Jones, 2 hen; 3 pul. P. W. Noves, 4 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. Pardee Poultry Yards, Terryville, 3 ck; 1 pul. F. E. Fowler, 2 pen. E. E. Burr, 3 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Pardee Farm Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 4 hen; 4 pul. F. H. Ives, 2 ck; 3 hen. Quinn, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 pul. F. F. Stevens, Caanan, 4 ck; 3 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—H. F. Leitz, 1, 4 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2 pen. Arnold Bros., Bristol, 2 ck; 4 hen, 4 ck; 3 pul. Fowler's ck; 2 hen; 3 ck; 1 pul. F. Wagonblott, 2 ck. Dr. H. L. Ross, Caanan, 2, 4 pul. C. A. Breckenridge, 3 pen. R. H. Rhodes, 4 pen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—P. E. Morgan, 1, 2 ck; 1, 4 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen. Elbert M. Parsons, Ellington, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. Alex. Massey, Manchester, 1, 3, 4 ck. John Orr, Jr., Wallingford, 3, 4 pul.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—D. M. Kendall, Yalesville, 1 ck. Fowler, 2 ck; 1, 3, 4 hen; 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 3, 4 pul; 3, 4 pen. E. F. Hubbard, 3, 4 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen. A. H. Currier, 1 ck. Wm. G. Smithe, 2 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Carrier, 1 ck. Hubbard, 2 ck; 3, 4 hen; 4 pul; 1 pen. W. J. Wilson, Suffield, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3 ck; 1, 3 pul. Remington, 1, 4 ck; 2 pen. J. F. Johnson, New Britain, 2 ck; 2 pul. W. C. Knipper, 3, 4 pen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—F. Hoerle, Torrington, 1 ck; 3 hen; 2, 3, 4 ck; 2, 4 pul. Cook Bros., Yalesville, 2 ck; 2, 4 hen. E. J. Crawford, W. Haven, 1 ck; 3 pul; 2 pen. C. H. Sleeter & Son, 1 pul; 1 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—B. W. Coombs, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 pul; 2, 3, 4 pen. Geo. W. Potter, Providence, R. I., 3 hen; 1 ck; 1, 4 pul; 1 pen.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Quinn Bros., 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, Fairclough & Gallagher, Waterbury, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Sherman Hartwell, Washington, 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—H. A. Delino, Wallingford, 1

ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul; 1 pen. Kuhney Bros., Rockville, 2, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 2, 3 pul. John H. Meehan, 2 pen.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—S. L. Tuttle, 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Fowler, 1 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2, 3, 4 pen. Beach & Fisher, Bethel, 2, 3, 4 ck; 3 hen; 4 ck.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Geo. D. Hastings, Middletown, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3, 4 hen; 1 pul. A. M. Bidwell, Middletown, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 2 pul. C. H. Bartlett & Son, E. Windsor, 3, 4 pul. Rudolph Strans, 1, 2, 3 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Fowler, 1 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen. Jobu Kinniburgh, Millville, Mass., 2, 3, 4 ck; 3 hen; 3, 4 ck; 4 pul.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Pardee Farm Poultry Yards, Terryville, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1 pul.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Welcome Poultry Yards, Manchester, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3, 4 ck; 3, 4 pul. E. C. Hulbert, Beckley, 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Carrier, 1 ck; 1, 3 hen. C. D. Armstrong, Middletown, 2, 3 ck; 2, 4 hen. Sleeter & Son, 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Heury J. Luning, 2, 5 pen.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—J. E. Bliss, Clinton, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1 pul.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH.—W. E. Birdsey, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen.

HOUDANS.—Hulbert, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul.

W. C. WHITE POLISH.—Bishop Bros., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

GOLDEN POLISH.—Bishop Bros., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Clarence Bryant, Windsor, 1 ck; 1 hen. Robt. Hedler, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul. Kinniburgh, 3, 4 ck; 1 ck; 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen. O. J. Bailey, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—F. C. Strant, Manchester, 1 ck; 3 ck; 3 pul. Geo. E. Prouddan, 2 ck; 2 pen. Crawford, 3, 4 ck; 2 hen; 4 ck; 3, 4 pen. Geo. W. Bauman, Wallingford, 1, 4 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. H. A. Ray, 3 hen; 1 pul. E. E. Hall, 1 ck; 4 pul. Steven Robinson, Guilford, 1 pen.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—E. L. Prickett, Hazardville, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Breckenridge, 3 ck.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—O. J. Bailey, Bristol, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2 pen.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Bailey, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Bailey, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen.

WHITE HAMBURGS.—Bailey, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2 pen.

BLACK JAVAS.—Jones, 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen.

MOTTLED JAVAS.—1, 2, 3, 4 ck. Jones, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Hubbard, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 ck; 2 pen. Shute, 1, 4 ck; 3, 4 pul. Strant, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

RED PYLE GAMES.—G. H. Clark, Northampton, Mass., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2 pen.

BLACK SUMATRA GAMES.—Clark, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2 pen.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—E. S. Freeman, Plainville, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

PIT GAMES.—C. W. Chappell, 1, 2 ck; 1 hen. Ives, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—W. Gaylor, Berlin, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 pul. Freeman, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen.

GOLDEN DUCKING GAMES.—Gaylor, 1 ck; 1 ck. SILVER DUCKING GAMES.—Gaylor, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—G. W. Hull, Bristol, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Laura J. Morgan, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Hulbert, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Crawford, 1 pen.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Meyer, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Geo. Saunders, Southwick, Mass., 1 ck; 1 hen.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Birdsey, 1 ck; 1 hen.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Birdsey, 1 pair. Hubbard Park, 2, 3 pair.

ROSEN DUCKS.—Park, 1 pair.

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BLACK CAYUGA DUCKS.—Birdsey, 1, 2 pair. INDIAN RUNNERS.—Birdsey, 1 pair. PERIN DUCKS.—Chappell, 1 pair. Birdsey, 2, 4 pair. Fairclough & Gallagher, 3 pair. WHITE CRESTED DUCKS.—Birdsey, 1 pair. TOULOUSE GESE.—Nelson Marchant, 1 pair. Birdsey, 2, 3, 4 pair. WILD GESE.—Park, 1 pair. PEARL AND WHITE GUINEAS.—Birdsey, 1 pair of each.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—F. W. Preble, 1, 4 ck 922, 90; 3 hen 881. E. K. Gerry, Sanford, Me., 2, 3 ck 92, 91; 1 hen 92; 1, 2 ck 94, 92; 2, 3 pul 92, 92. W. E. Sbeen, W. Peabody, 2 hen 90; 3 ck 91; 1 pen 185, 12.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—O. W. Bean, 1 hen 93; 1, 2 pul 94, 93; 1 pen 184. C. E. Marshall, Rowley, 1 ck 91.

HOUDANS.—Robert Stanley, Methen, 1 ck 93; 2 hen 84; 1 ck 92; 1 pul 94.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—W. H. Lung, Newfields, N. H., 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul.

SILVER S. HAMBURGS.—Addison, 1 ck 92; 1 hen 94; 1 ck 94; 1 pul 92.

WHITE PERIN DUCKS.—Frost, 1 ck; 1 hen. McDougall, 1 ck; 1 pul.

Sweepstakes Prizes.

Sterling Silver Challenge Cup—for the largest number of birds of one variety scoring 90 or more, to be won three times by one exhibitor before it becomes the property of the winner.—won by C. B. Frost, of Salisbury, for the second time.

President's Cup for the best cock, hen, cock, pullet and exhibition pen of chicks of White Wyandottes—won by C. B. Frost, of Salisbury.

Silver Cup for best two cocks, 2 cockerels, 2 hens, 2 pullets of the Wyandotte class, any one variety—won by C. B. Frost.

Silver Cup for the best White Wyandotte cock and six hens—won by C. B. Frost.

Silver Cup for the ten highest scoring White Wyandottes—won by C. B. Frost.

Silver Cup for the best Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet—won by Sands & Goodale and B. S. Gale.

Silver Cup for best Barred Ply. Rock cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, and exhibition pen—won by B. S. Gale, Amesbury.

Silver Cup for the best display of White Wyandottes or Rocks—won by W. E. Tibbetts, Amesbury.

Cup offered by Wallingford Poultry Assn., for the best cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet of S. C. Brown Leghorn class—won by E. K. Gerry, Sanford, Me.

The pleased customer charges nothing for his talk. He has the force of the "top of the column" and "next to reading matter" combined; and there is no "tiff" (till forbid) on the tip of his tongue. To be gossiped about favorably in an urban social set or in a rural neighborhood is to have a business fame run like a prairie fire, which no back plowing can extinguish.—Fame.

Advertisement for THE IOWA ROUND INCUBATOR. Features an illustration of the incubator and text: 'ROUND AS A DOLLAR AND AS GOOD AS GOLD'. 'THE IOWA ROUND INCUBATOR'. 'The standard of value in an incubator is fixed by the results received from its use by ordinary, every-day people. It is easy to claim everything, but results speak for themselves. We let those who have used the IOWA ROUND INCUBATOR speak for us. Read These Testimonials. DUNKERTON, IOWA, Oct. 14, 1902. IOWA INCUBATOR CO.—I am well pleased with your incubators, my best hatches being 225 chicks from 240-egg machine and 49 chicks from my 60-egg machine. 1 hatched hen, turkey duck and guinea eggs with equal success. Mrs. H. P. HATTENDORF. Geo. T. Ulmer, of the Standard Poultry Farm, Mont Vale, N. J., has one 120 and three 250-egg size. He says: "Its workmanlike construction and pleasing proportions, coupled with its hatching ability, ease of operation, correctly applied scientific principles, invariable, uniform and easily controlled temperature, to say nothing of the entire solution of the vexing moisture problem, stamp the IOWA with "no cold corners," as the only reliable incubator on the market." There is the whole story. Send for our free book, giving full description, prices and many more testimonials. IOWA INCUBATOR COMPANY, BOX 164 DES MOINES, IOWA



# A Letter from Australia.



**EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:**— I have been raising poultry in a small way for seven years, mostly as a side line to a small grazing and dairying business. Some eight months since a scarcity of water compelled me to let go the grazing, and I went into poultry as a whole line, market eggs mostly.

I have always bred for large eggs from the best layers—as near as I could go without trap nests. I have Black Orpingtons, Minorcas, Andalusians, and about 100 first crosses from them. These latter lay the smallest eggs, and don't lay any more than the pure breeds, but brood the chicks well and go broody often.

With me the Black Orpingtons are the most persistent layers, and give no trouble. My Minorcas are just average layers. The Andalusians are what I want an opinion on. From this yard I get the largest eggs. (Odd ones weighed 44 oz. each), and they lay more eggs for the quantity of food consumed than any of the others. I have always set large eggs, as I found out very soon that "like produced like" in that line, as in others. My eggs are always worth a trifle more than market price; and poultry raising is made up of trifles.

Last season I managed to get two Andalusians from my own flock that persistently laid large eggs and laid well. I hatched a number of chicks from these. Within the last three months (spring here) I have had either five or six hens from this yard that have the bowel protruding from the vent; and considerable blood on eggs in the nest the same day a hen went wrong, made me think the cause was overstraining in laying, and although on none of the occasions was there an extra large egg laid, I thought perhaps a previous egg was the cause.

How do you look at it? I won't have much trouble with this yard next year, for I hardly had a fertile egg from the pen this year. I can't trace the trouble to feed or water, for every yard is handled alike. I run as close to FARM-POULTRY and "Poultry-Craft" teachings as I can, and they help me "not a few" times.

Wheat and pollard are mostly our cheapest staple foods here, but at present we have no cheap foods; wheat is 6s. 2d. per 60 lb. bushel; pollard 2s. per 20 lb. bushel, and corn 5s. 7d. per 56 lb. bushel. A succession of dry seasons has put everything up. Even eggs are dear to the consumer 11@12d. per doz. wholesale, about 2d. a dozen over any other late year.

Re the "Poultry Tick" in this country, on which you lately wrote: I must say we who

have not had an experience of it are considerably scared, and can get no reliable information about it.

A dealer told me he saw a fowl in first class condition covered with them, so have an idea that it kills more birds that are "fit to die" than those that are well cared for. Anyhow, Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, is the place where the pest is said to be most prevalent, and that town floods our market (Melbourne) occasionally with cheap eggs, and brings down our prices a penny or two, so the tick does not stop all their hens laying over there.

It just occurred to me to ask you what you mean by bowel trouble brought on by too much meat food (protein mostly). If it is souring, a little lime in their drinking water will mostly steady that complaint, and lime water and milk poured down a bird's throat will cure most cases, if given in time.

Meat food here is some labor to get. Bone is cheap enough, but grinding it is the trouble, and to buy ground bone for laying stock would take one-third of their eggs per week to pay for the bone. For all this we manage to get some meat food nearly always, but never that much that they won't rush over each other to get it.

J. S. McFADZEAN.  
Belmont, Victoria, Australia.

About Blue Andalusians, I think Mr. McFadzean is right in his view of what causes the trouble. The passage of a very large egg may strain the parts so much that they become somewhat inflamed, and less pliable than when in normal condition. In this state the passage of the next egg, though smaller, may be made so difficult that protrusion and some rupturing of the parts occurs. The trouble seems to be far more common in stocks of hens of medium size that lay large eggs, though it is by no means exclusively confined to such.

I made some mention of my experiences in this line several months ago. They were mostly with a stock of Leghorns that laid very large eggs. It is not advisable to go to the extreme in size of eggs. Not only is there this risk of loss of laying hens, but eggs may be too large to be marketable. Something like twenty per cent of my eggs last year were. As we can use twenty per cent (and more) of eggs gathered from one flock at any season, that does not make the difference it would if we kept more. I try to develop that quality in a few hens just by way of experiment, and to see how far it can be carried, but if I were running a large stock for market eggs especially, I would never set an egg too large for the fillers in the shipping cases.

## The Kirksville, Mo., Show.

Dec. 2-6, 1902.

[Addresses of Kirksville exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Missouri].

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—C. A. Robinson, 3 ckl. 1 A. Novluger, 4 ckl. J. R. Lampson, Mexico, 4 hen. Mrs. Alice Simmons, Atlanta, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 3 ckl; 2 pen. Mrs. F. W. Cain, Novluger, 4 ck. E. Fraker, Downing, 1 hen; 4 pul; 3 pen. Mrs. L. S. Rider, 3 hen. Hannah & Brother, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. J. R. Sheaffer, Bloomfield, Ia., 2 ck.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—E. M. Durnham, La Plata, 1 ckl; 13 pul; 2 pen. A. S. Gibbons, 1, 3, 4 hen; 3 ckl. H. S. Miller, Bloomfield, 1 ck; 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 2 hen; 1 pen.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—F. M. Buckingham, 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1 ck; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen. Mrs. Cora Lee, Brashear, 2 pul; 4 ckl.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES.**—Mrs. Smith Scott, Hester, 2 ckl; 3, 4 pul; 2 pen. Marlon Robinson, West Grove, Ia., 1 ckl. Mrs. D. H. Brasfield, Queen City, 3, 4 ckl; 4 hen; 3 pen. M. L. Kurtz & Co., Wyaconda, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. Fraker, 2 pul; 2 ck.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES.**—V. G. Warner, Bloomfield, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen. Mrs. J. E. Trade, Stahl, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 2, 4 pul; 2 pen.

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.**—All to F. F. Warner.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**—Steecker Bros., Florissant, 3 ck; 2, 3, 4 hen; 2 pen. M. Robinson, 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 4 pul; 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen. Brice Hays, Lancaster, 2 ck; 3 pul.

**BUFF COCHINS.**—Sheaffer, 2 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2 pen. S. A. Dabney, Bloomfield, Ia., 1 ck; 3 ckl. C. T. Wright, La Belle, 3 pen.

**PARTRIDGE COCHINS.**—Steecker Bros., 3 ck; 4 pen. A. F. Zimmerman, La Belle, 3 pen. A. M. McMillon, Moberly, 2 ck; 3 pul; 4 hen; 2 pen. Dabney, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

**BLACK LANGSHANS.**—Brasfield, 1 ck; 1, 4 hen; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. Mrs. D. W. Adams, 2, 3 hen; 3 ckl; 4 pul; 3 pen.

**WHITE LANGSHANS.**—Mrs. I. M. Wells, Wyaconda, 1 ck; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 4 hen; 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Hill, 1 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1 pul; 2 pen.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.**—C. A. Robinson, 1, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Dr. J. M. Halliburton, Jackson, Mo., 3 pul. Mrs. L. S. Rider, 2 ckl; (tie for 1st) 4 pul; 1 pen.

**R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.**—All to W. H. Briggs, W. Colesville, N. Y.

**BUFF LEGHORNS.**—All to James Cecil, Keokuk, Ia.  
**R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.**—All to G. W. Newton, LaPlata.

**BLACK MINORCAS.**—All to Mrs. Bridle.

**HOUDANS.**—All to Briggs.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS.**—All to W. H. Cessna, Macon.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS.**—W. W. Hennick & Bro., Novinger, 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. T. A. Goodsin, 1 hen; 4 pu; 4 ckl; 2 pen.

**PEKIN DUCKS.**—Zimmerman, 1 pair. Cain, 2 pair.

**TOULOUSE GEESSE.**—Mrs. E. A. Rice, 1 pair.

**M. B. TURKEYS.**—L. A. Novinger, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 pen. S. P. Haller, 2 ckl; 1 pul; 4 pen. Slimmons, 1, 2, 4 hen; 3 ck; 1 pen. F. W. Cain, 2, 4 pul; 4 ck; 2 pen. Mrs. O. B. Cain, 1 ck. Mrs. G. D. Bramlette, 3 pul.

**G. S. BANTAMS.**—Zimmerman, 2, 3 hen. Mildred Buckingham, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 4 pul; 1 pen. Hennick & Brother, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 pul; 2 pen.

**BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.**—All to Hannah & Brother.

### And Advertising, Too.

The heights by great men reached and kept.

Were not attained by sudden flight.

But they, while their companions slept,

Were toiling upward in the night.

—LONGFELLOW.

Truth is the most valuable asset a business man can possess, when it is recognized by his customers and the public as an invariable quality of his procedure. No man can afford to trifle with the public. Evasion, falsehood, dishonesty, trickery are very cheap and shoddy devices and are soon found out. Every business house acquires a reputation for honorable dealings or otherwise. It is a sort of "color" which in thinking of that house, always arises in the mind of the buyer.—*Fame.*

# IRON AGE IMPLEMENTS

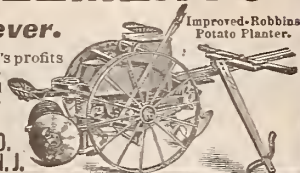
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No. 3 Iron Age Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder.



Two tools you need now to make this year's profits greater. Write for the new Iron Age Book, showing the full line. Full of ways to save work. FREE.

BATEMAN MFG. CO.  
Box 29, Grenloch, N. J.



Improved Robbins Potato Planter.

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THE LEADING STRAIN OF HEAVY LAYERS.

Are no experiment, having been carefully selected and bred for over twenty years, with results that fully justify the claim that they are the greatest laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns in existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain, and while the production of large pure white fancy market eggs has been the main object, Standard Qualities have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers, and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood, or as foundation stock. NO BETTER ANYWHERE AT ANY PRICE. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FREE.

STOCK FOR SALE, BOTH OLD AND YOUNG.

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Of every description. Prairie State Incubators and Brooders, Prize and Champion Brooders, Bone Cutters, Clover Cutters, Feed Cookers, Wire Netting, and everything necessary for Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock. Our immense Poultry Supply catalogue FREE; send for one.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. I.  
W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

## Willowcrest Poultry Yards.

Breeders of White and Buff Wyandottes, White Rocks, and Buff Cochin Bantams.

I have 1500 chickens and 400 yearling breeders that will please you. Send for circular giving show record.

F. W. COREY, - Goshen, N. Y.

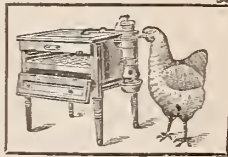
## 200-Egg Incubator for \$12.<sup>80</sup>

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

### WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views.

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How to get the most eggs in winter when prices are high, is a matter which interests every poultry raiser, large or small. The solution of this problem is contained in the new book, the title of which is

# WINTER EGGS

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This work, the latest in Farm-Poultry series, is by John H. Robinson, editor Farm-Poultry, and the price is but 25c. In many respects it is the most valuable book we have ever published, because it treats of one very important subject only. It tells in clear, concise, easily understood language all that is new and best about how to GET EGGS IN WINTER by the proper

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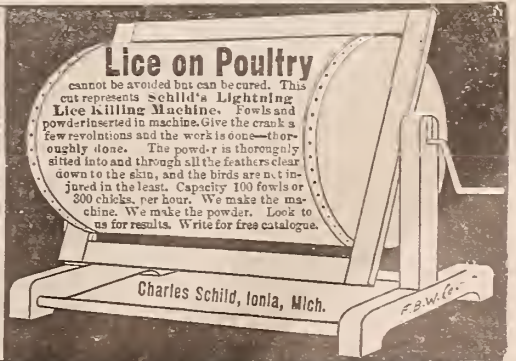
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"Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds."

Our poultry bit prevents birds from plucking out their feathers. Easily attached, cheap, does the work. In no way interferes with feeding. Write for particulars.



### Lice on Poultry

cannot be avoided but can be cured. This cut represents Schild's Lightning Lice Killing Machine. Fowls and poultry are inserted in machine. Give the crank a few revolutions and the work is done—thoroughly done. The powder is thoroughly sifted into and through all the feathers clear down to the skin, and the birds are not injured in the least. Capacity 100 fowls or 300 chicks, per hour. We make the machine. We make the powder. Look to us for results. Write for free catalogue.

Charles Schild, Ionia, Mich.







The Allegan, Mich., Show.

Dec. 8-11, 1902.

[Addresses of Allegan exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Michigan].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—F. J. Shimmings, 1 ck 87; 1, 2 heu 88, 87; 3 ck 86; 2 pen 174; C. Schoudermayer, Middleville, 2 pul 89. Clintou Walter, 2 ck 86; John Schipper, 3 ck 84; 1 ck 89; 1, 3 pul 83, 87; 1 pen 177. W. H. Warner, 3 hen 87; G. W. Winters, 2 ck 87.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Mrs. S. A. Guard, 1, 2 hen 89, 87; 1 ck 89.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Schippers, 1 ck 88; 1 hen 89; 1, 3 ck 89, 88; 1, 2 hen 90, 91; 1, 2 pul 189-196. J. B. Buck, 2 ck 87; 2 ck 88; 2 pul 92; 2 pul 178.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Artis & Roehrig, Hudsonville, 1 ck 89; 3 hen 88; 2 ck 87; 1, 2 pul 90; 94; 1 pen 178. W. H. Blair, 1, 2 hen 90, 90. Buck, 1 ck 88; 2 pen 174. H. W. McIntosh, 3 ck 86; F. H. Whitacre, 3 pul 90. J. Ford Stratton, 3 pul 171.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Ezra Brackett, 1 ck 88; 1 hen 88; 1 ck 89; 1 pul 90. L. L. Bensley, 2 ck 88; 2, 3 pul 88, 84.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.—Zuidewind & Vissers, Holland, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—M. F. Dowling, Middleville, 1 ck 92; 1 hen 92; 1 pul 92.

MOTTLED JAVAS.—W. H. Blair, 1 ck 88; 1 pul 88.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Prof. H. W. McIntosh, 1 ck 81; 1, 2 hen 87, 86.

BUFF COCHINS.—Wm. Hay, 1 ck 89; 1, 2, 3 pul 90, 89, 88; 1 pen 176.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Clintou Walter, Hopkins Station, 2 ck 90; 1, 2 hen 91, 91; 1, 2, 3 ck 92, 92, 91; 1, 3 pul 92, 91. McIntosh, 1 ck 91; 3 hen 89; 2 pul 92.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—H. Y. Finch, 1 ck 90; 1 hen 92; Brackett, 2 ck 88; 2, 3 hen 92, 91; 1, 2 ck 92, 92; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 92, 92; 1 pen 181-116. E. E. Price, 3 ck 89.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Chas. G. Fuller, 1 ck 92; 1, 2 hen 93, 91; 1, 2 pul 93, 92; 1 pen 185.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—C. E. Bauta, 1 ck 89; 1 ck 92; 1, 2, 3 pul 93, 92, 91.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Wm. L. Krepps & Son, Grand Rapids, 1 ck 91; 1 pul 92. Shimmings, 2 ck 89; 2, 3 pul 91, 91.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Schipper, Fillmore, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Buck, 1 heu 88; 1, 2, 3 ck 91, 90, 88; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 92, 90; 1 pen 183-10.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS.—Schipper, 1 ck 87; 1, 2, 3 pul 91, 90, 89.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—I. B. Buck, So. Monterey, 1 ck 88; 1, 2, 3 pul 89, 87, 87; 1 pen 176.

ANDALUSIANS.—E. E. Price, 1 ck 89.

B. B. RED GAMES.—L. W. Chrouster, 1 ck 91; 1, 2 pul 93, 93. E. E. Price, 3 pul 91.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Ben Weeks, 1 ck 91; 1 hen 90. Bensley, 2 ck; 2, 3 heu; 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Weeks, 1 ck 92; 1 pul 93.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Stratton, 1 ck 91; 1, 2 heu 90, 92; 1, 2 pul 94, 92; 1 pen 184-16.

TOULOUSE GESE.—Rob. McEwen Dunningville, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Very fine.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Buck, 1 ck; 1 pul.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—C. J. Wilcox, 1, 2 ck 92, 91; 1, 2 pul 92, 92.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—Harry E. Rogers, 1 ck 91; 1 heu 94.

PIT GAMES.—Percy Dumphy, 1 ck. A. N. Fay, Split Rock, 2 ck; 1 heu.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—John Finley, Brouson, 1 ck 92; 1 hen 93; 1, 2 ck 92, 92; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 91, 91.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—C. S. Sears, 1 ck; 1 pul.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Angelo Dobson, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

TOULOUSE GESE.—Harlow Pitener, 1 pair.

The Orangeborough-West Haven, Conn., Show.

Dec. 18-20, 1902.

[Addresses of New Haven exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Connecticut].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Albert Stover, 1 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 1, 2, 4 ck; 1, 3 pul. Harry F. Sherwood, Saugatuck, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ck; 2 pul; 1 pen. C. P. Jordan, 4 pul. August Carlson, 2 pen. S. G. Gesner, 3 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—F. S. Zewick, Seymour, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. W. H. Farnsworth, 1 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—F. F. Stevens, Canaan, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Lester N. Valentine, Wallingford, 1, 2 hen. H. D. Morris, Hotchkissville, 1 pen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Carl Queders, Danbury, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. John Olin, Wallingford, 1 pul; 2 pen. Frank S. Smith, 1 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Edward A. Todd, 1 ck; 1 heu. Frank E. Fowler, Meriden, 2 ck; 1 ck; 3 pul. L. H. Davis, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3, 4 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. E. F. Hubbard, Meriden, 4 ck; 4 hen; 2 ck; 4 pul; 2 pen. Elmer E. Thomas, 2 hen; 3 pen. Lewis H. Warner, 4 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Silas A. Talmage, 1 ck; 4 hen; 2 ck; D. C. Adams & Son, 1 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen. Chas. Patterson, 2 hen; 3 ck. George W. Haines, 1 ck; 3 pul. John G. Garlist, 1 ck; 1 pul; 1 pen. J. E. Sheehan, 4 pul. T. N. Brous, 2 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—H. L. Enswold, Woodbury, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul. E. F. Hubbard, 1 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. W. M. Shaylor, 3 hen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—E. J. Crawford, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE.—W. M. Shaylor, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. E. J. Thrall, 1, 2 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—C. P. Nettleton, Shelton, 1 ck; 1 heu; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul. Geo. V. Smith, 2 ck; 2 heu.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Elm Tree P. Yards, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul; 1 pen. Alfred Say, Rockville, 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

BUFF COCHINS.—E. J. Chaffield, Waterville, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen. W. H. Wilson, Waterbury, 4 ck. Geo. V. Smith, 4 hen; 3 pen.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—C. W. Brummel, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Innes Brothers, Branford, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. C. N. Reynolds, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1 pul. H. W. Miller, 3 ck.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—B. W. Hubbard, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1, 3 pen. N. N. Alexander, 1, 3 ck. C. E. Seymour, 3, 4 pul. M. J. Hogan, Wallingford, 2 pen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Fowler, 1 ck; 1 heu; 1 ck; 1 pul.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—Frank L. Edwards, Westville, 1, 3, 4 ck; 2, 3, 4 hen, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Jordan, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul; 2 pen. Elmer E. Thomas, 4 ck.

R. C. W. LEGHORNS.—Fowler, 1 ck; 1 heu; 1 ck; 1 pul. Andrew Emis, Jr., Wallingford, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Elm Tree P. Yards, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 3 ck; 4 pul; 1 pen. Jordan, 2 ck; 4 hen. Shaylor, 3 ck. W. F. Farnsworth, 4 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul; 3 pen. E. B. Mann, Highwood, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul. A. B. Warner, 4 pen.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—F. S. Zewick, Seymour, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3, 4 pul. J. E. Rowe, 3 ck; 3 hen; 4 ck; 2 pul.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Elm Tree P. Yards, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul.

BLACK MINORCAS.—A. Carlson, 1 pen.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Jordan, 1 ck; 1 hen.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH.—Elm Tree P. Yards, 1 heu; 1 ck.

GOLDEN BEARDED POLISH.—Edward L. Jones, 1, 2, 3 hen.

SILVER BEARDED POLISH.—Jones, 1, 2, 3 hen.

BUFF LACED POLISH.—Thos. A. Crooks, 1 ck; 1 hen.

GOLDEN POLISH.—Crooks, 1 ck; 1 hen. Ives Bros., 1 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER POLISH.—Crooks, 1 ck; 1 hen.

W. C. BLACK POLISH.—Crooks, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. James Taylor, 1 ck.

G. P. HAMBURGS.—Elm Tree P. Yards, 1 ck; 1 pul. S. P. Hamburgs, A. A. Warner, 1 pen.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Crawford, 1 ck; 1 heu; 3 ck; 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. G. W. Bauman, Wallingford, 1, 2 ck; 2 pul. J. R. Lomas, 4 ck. H. L. Bartholomew, Wallingford, 1 pul.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—E. L. Prickett, 1 ck; 3 ck; 1, 2 pul. Alfred G. Wynne, 1 ck. H. S. Howard, 2 ck; 1 pul. Lomas, 3, 4 pul.

HOUANS.—Fred Langbien, Danbury, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ck; 2 pul.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—F. W. Evans, Stratford, 1 ck; 1 pul; 1 pen.

B. B. RED GAMES.—John G. Kennedy, Westery, 1 ck; 2, 4 hen. Elm Tree P. Yards, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2 pul.

WHITE GAMES.—A. B. Warner, 2 ck.

PIT GAMES.—Elm Tree P. Yards, 1 ck; 1 heu; 1 ck; 1 pul. Smith, 1 pen.

SILVER DUCKWING BANTAMS.—Jones, 1 ck; 1, 2 heu. Jackson, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

GOLDEN DUCKWING BANTAMS.—W. E. Watson, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Doherty & Cranfield, 1, 4 ck; 1 hen; 2, 4 ck; 1 pul. C. P. Jordan, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 3 ck; 1 pen. Wm. R. Kirkwood, 4 hen. Thrull, 2 pen.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Jordan, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—Kirkwood, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

BLACK RED BANTAMS.—Kirkwood, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. E. P. Thomas, 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Herbert Watson, Reynolds Bridge, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Elm Tree P. Yards, 1, 2 ck; 3, 4 hen; 2, 3 ck; 3, 4 pul. Frederick A. Roth, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Shaylor, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Doherty & Caulfield, 1, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2 hen; 4 ck; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Shaylor, 2 ck; 3, 4 hen; 1, 2 ck. Jordan, 3 ck; 2 pul.

VALLEY FARM, SIMSBURY, CT., WON AT N. Y., PAN-AM. FREE CATALOGUE.

Advertisement for Chloro Naphtholeum. It kills lice. For poultry houses. Save your fowls. Cure and preventive of Cholera, Roup, Gapes, Chicken-pox and all diseases of fowls. Take no substitute; if your dealer don't keep it, send to us. We ship prepaid, 1 gal., \$1.50; 2 gals., \$3.00; 5 gals., \$6.75. WEST DISINFECTING COMPANY, 29 EAST 59th ST., NEW YORK. FREE.—Our money-saver book, "Preventive Treatment" Poultry Diseases. A postal card will bring it. Send now.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

Cure Guaranteed. The only remedy positively known to cure Roup in all its forms as long as the fowl can see to drink. Simply put the cure in drinking water, and the fowl will take its own medicine. For Canker especially in pigeons, this remedy excels all others. One 50c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. Directions with every package. If this fails to cure we refund money. Postpaid, small size, 50c.; large size, \$1.00. PATENTED IN U.S.A. INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal., Pacific Coast Agents. G. E. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. Eastern Wholesale Office No. 23 Barclay St., New York City. FOR SALE BY ALL POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSES AND DRUGGISTS.

Advertisement for The \$5 Prize Brooder. Has never been equaled for the money, and we challenge the world to produce a Brooder that will raise more chicks than the Prize Brooder. Catalogue free. A. S. WHITNEY, Gouverneur, N. Y. JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corp., Boston, Mass., Agents for New England States.

Advertisement for Farm-Poultry, Poultry Keeper. Both One Full Year. \$1.00. On receipt of cash \$1.00 and the name and P. O. address of anyone desiring this combination, we will send the following papers one full year: Farm-Poultry, Semi-Monthly, price \$1.00; Poultry Keeper, Monthly, price .50. We do not know of a better combination for Practical Poultrymen than the above for the money. ORDER AT ONCE, THE OFFER IS TEMPORARY. FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.

Advertisement for Sheridan's Condition Powder. One Hen One Day One Mill. They Succeed Best. It costs a mill a day—one cent every ten days—to make a hen a lively layer when eggs are high, with SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. Calculate the profit. It helps young pullets to laying maturity; makes the plumage glossy; makes combs bright red. In keeping poultry for profit, who study cause and effect carefully. No matter what kind of foods you use, SHERIDAN'S POWDER is absolutely necessary to cause the desired effect, namely, a well filled basket of eggs daily. It gets old hens over molting period quickly; it develops to laying maturity the young pullets. It causes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to effect growth, prevent disease, and produce eggs. Costs one mill a day per hen.

The Quincy, Mich., Show.

Dec. 15-18, 1902.

[Addresses of Quincy exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Michigan].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Wm. Lennon, 2 ck 88; 3 heu 89; 2 ck 90. E. M. Hepner, 3 ck 88; 2 hen 90; 1 ck 90; 2, 3 pul 90, 89; 1 pen 184. E. N. Runyon, 1 heu 91; 1 pul 90. G. C. Bird, 3 ck 89.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A. M. Griffin, 1 ck 92; 2, 3 heu 90, 89; 2, 3 ck 92, 91; 2 pen 174. W. A. Skinner, Reading, 1 hen 92; 1 ck 92; 1, 2 pul 93, 93; 1 pen 184. G. E. Needham, 3 pul 93.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Wm. Abbott, Reading, 1, 2 ck 90, 89; 2, 3 hen 91, 91; 1, 2 ck 91, 91; 1 pen 183. F. C. Bailey, Reading, 3 ck 87; 1 heu 92; 1, 2 pul 92, 92. C. D. Young, 3 pul 91.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—E. E. Ford, Geneva, 1 ck 91; 2, 3 heu 88, 88; 2 ck 86; 1 pen 179. S. A. Ford, 2 ck 88; 3 pul 89. R. & A. McConel, 1 ck 91; 1, 2 pul 91, 91.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—L. D. Elliott, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1 ck 91; 2 ck 92; 2 pen 184. S. W. Rogers & Son, 2 ck 91. John Sharp, 3 ck 90. E. H. Williams, Coldwater, 1, 2, 3 heu 91, 93, 92; 1, 3 ck 93, 92; 1, 2 pul 94, 94; 1 pen 187. Hepner, 3 pul 94; 3 pen 184.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—C. E. George, Coldwater, 1 ck 92; 1, 2, 3 hen 91, 91, 91; 1, 2, 3 ck 93, 92, 92; 2, 3 pul 89, 89; 1 pen 183.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Smith & Randall, 1, 2, 3 ck 91, 89, 89; 1, 2 hen 90, 91; 1, 2, 3 ck 90, 90, 90; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 91, 90.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Runyon, 1 ck; 3 ck 86; 2, 3 pul 89, 88.

BUFF COCHINS.—O. L. Smith, 2, 3 ck 86, 84; 2, 3 pul 88, 86.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—A. M. Griffin, 2 ck 89; 2, 3 hen 89, 87; 2 ck 86; 2, 3 pul 86, 85.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—E. L. Waggoner, 1 ck 92; 1 ck 91; 1 pen 91.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—J. R. Smith, 1, 2 hen 93, 89; 2 ck 90; 2, 3 pul 90, 90; 1 pen 184. Timothy Linehan, Allens, 1 ck 91; 1 pul 91.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Mrs. C. E. Brainard, Allagance, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul 93, 93, 92; 1 pen 184.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—McConel, 1 ck; 1 hen 90; 1, 2, 3 ck 91, 91, 90; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 92, 92; 1 pen 182.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—C. H. Hallick, 1 ck; 1 pul 90.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Skinner, 3 ck 85; 3 ck 86; 3 pul 89. W. H. Thurstur, 1 hen 92; 1 pul 90; 1 pen 172. Sharp, 1 heu 92.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Mrs. S. D. Long, Coldwater, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen, 92, 91, 90; 1, 2, 3 ck 91, 91, 91; 1, 2, 3 pul 90, 93, 93; 1 pen 184.

BEARDED SILVER POLISH.—Abbott, 1 hen 85.

HOUANS.—Adrian Stetler, Coldwater, 3 ck 84; 1, 2 heu 91, 91; 1 ck 92; 3 pul 91. F. C. Tappin, Coldwater, 3 hen 90; 3 ck 91; 1, 2 pul 90, 92. O. L. Smith, 2 ck 91.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—F. W. Crowel, Reading, 1 ck 92; 1, 2 pul 92, 91.

G. D. GAME BANTAMS.—E. A. McClave, 1, 2 pul 91, 90.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—D. J. Morgan, Reading, 1 ck; 1 ck 91; 1, 2 pul 91, 91.



The Elmira, N. Y., Show.

Dec. 16-19, 1912.

[Addresses of Elmira exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in New York].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—F. J. Kellogg, Avon, 1 ck 91; 1 hen 92; 1, 2, 3, 4 chl 94; 91, 90; 3 pen. C. B. Riley, Sagetown, 2 ck 89; 3 hen 88; 3 pen. C. W. Pflister, 2 ck 91; 1, 3 chl 91; 94; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 93, 92; 31; 93; 1 pen. Garcia, Elmira Heights, 2 chl 91; 3 pul 91; F. W. Hughson, Bigflats, 3 chl 92.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Hughson, 1 ck 90; C. D. Miller, Addison, 2 ck 88; 1 chl 91; 1, 3 pul 94, 92; M. O. Connor, Waterloo, 1, 2 hen 91; 90; F. B. Northop, 2 chl 89; 2 pul 92; Kurtz, 3 chl 88; 3 pul 92.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—L. J. Coombs, Forty Fort, Pa., 1 ck 93; 1, 2 hen 95, 93; Hughson, 2 ck 89; 4 hen 93; Kurtz, 3 hen 91; 2, 3 chl 93, 89; 3 pul 93; Wm. Huckle, Waverly, 1 chl 94; 1, 3 pul 94, 92; J. H. Wood, 4 pul 91; 4 chl dis.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—W. E. Samson & Son, Pleasant Mount, Pa., 1, 2 hen 92, 91; 1, 2 chl 93, 91; 1, 2, 3 pul 93; 2 pul 89; Hughson, 3 pul 88.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—E. D. Pierson, Addison, 1, 2 chl 91; 88; 2 pul 89.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Hughson, 1 ck 92; W. V. Ransom, 1 hen 91; 3 chl 91; 1 pul 92; E. M. Halpirt, Mortimore, 1, 2, 4 chl 92, 91, 89; Brundage, 2 pul 92.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Brundage, 1 ck 91; 2, 3 hen 91; 89; 1 chl 92; 2 pen. Hughson, 2 ck 91; 1 hen 94; M. O. Connor, 3 ck; W. D. Robertson, 2, 3 chl 92, 88; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 94, 93, 92; 1 pen.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Hughson, 1 ck 90; 1 hen 92.

PARTIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Gibbs & Son, Ithaca, 1 hen 93; Hiler Bros., 2, 3, 4 hen 92, 90; 90; 1, 2 chl 92, 91; 3, 4 pul 92, 91; Pflister, 3 chl 86; 1, 2 hen 94, 88.

BLACK JAVAS.—Hughson, 1 ck 91; 1 hen 91.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—W. J. Covell, 1 ck 91; Hughson, 2 ck 88; 1 hen 91; Brundage, 3 ck 88; 2 hen 89; 88.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Hughson, 1, 2 ck 91, 90.

BUFF COCHINS.—Covell, 2 chl 87; 1 pul 92; Brundage, 3 chl 87; 2 pul 92.

PARTIDGE COCHINS.—H. J. Fuller, Schenectady, 1 chl 91; 1, 2 pul 92, 89.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—F. C. Williamson, 1, 2 ck 91, 91; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 91; 91; 91; Hughson, 3 ck 89.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—H. W. Slade, 1 ck 91; 1, 3 hen 92, 91; 1, 2, 3 chl 93, 92; 2, 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 94, 92, 91, 90; 1 pen. Covell, 2 ck 94; Newbard, Pottstown, Pa., 2, 4 hen 91, 90; 1, 4 chl 93, 91; 2 pen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—James McCann, 1 ck 94; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 91, 91; 94, 89; 1, 2, 3 chl 92, 92, 91; 1, 2 pul 92, 91; 1 pen. J. E. Hill, 3 chl 91; George Hill, 4 chl 91; 3 pul 90.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—M. O. Connor, 1 ck 93; 3 hen 91; 2 chl 93; 3, 4 pul 93, 92; 3 pen. Hughson, 2 ck 93; S. E. Smith, Norwich, 1, 2 hen 95, 95; 1, 3 chl 95, 93; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 94, 94, 93, 92; 1, 2 pen. Barrell & Son, Moreland, 4 chl 92.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—W. Marsh, 1 ck 91; 1, 2 hen 92, 92; 1, 3 chl 94, 91; W. V. Ransom, Hinrod, 2 ck 84; 4 chl 84; A. R. Frost, 1 ck 90; 1 pul 94; Burrell & Son, 2, 3 pul 94, 94; 1 pen.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—J. Mills, 3 ck 87; 1 chl 91; 1, 2 pul 92, 92.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Hughson, 3 ck 82; 1, 2 hen 91, 89; 1 pen 92.

ANCONAS.—L. G. Woodward, 2 chl; 1 pul.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Hughson, 1 ck 90; 1, 2 hen 92, 91.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Hughson, 1 ck 91; 1 hen 92.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Fred Hughson, 1 ck 91; 1, 2 hen 91, 91; 1, 2 pul 91, 89; 1 pen.

S. C. BLACK POLISH.—Hughson, 1 ck 91; 1 hen 92.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Barney Farley, 1 ck 90; 1 hen 92.

S. P. HAMBURGS.—Hughson, 1 ck 90.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—M. O. Connor, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—J. Mills, 3 ck 87; 1 chl 91; 1, 2 pul 92, 92.

B. B. R. GAME BANTAMS.—T. Yelverton, Schenectady, 1 chl 91; 1, 2 pul 95, 94.

Bronze Turkeys.—Edward Tripp, Dundee, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen.

SLATE TURKEYS.—Hughson, 1 hen.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Gibbs & Son, 1 drake; 1 duck.

ROUEN DUCKS.—Gibbs & Son, 1 drake; 1 duck.

WHITE CHINA GESE.—Edward Tripp, 1 old goose; 1 old gander; 1, 2 young gander; 1 young goose.

Brown China Geese.—E. Tripp, 1, 2, 3, 4 old gander; 1, 2, 3, 4 old goose; 1, 2, 3, 4 young gander; 1, 2, 3, 4 young goose; 1, 2 pen.

Emden Geese.—Tripp, 1, 2, 3, 4 old gander; 1, 2, 3, 4 old goose; 1, 2, 3, 4 young gander; 1, 2, 3, 4 young goose; 1, 2 pen.

More Questions About Feeding.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—This is my first year in the egg raising business, and tho' my flocks are doing well, I think I have a good deal to learn about feeding, and wish you would advise me.

I scatter wheat and oats in the litter of the scratching shed, where they scratch till noon, when they have a warm mash of corn meal, bran, and middlings, equal parts, and green cut bone, one ounce to a hen. At night a generous feed of whole corn is given. They have plenty of water, and twice a week green corn ensilage. I have given this sparingly, fearing the long pieces might make the hen-crop bound.

What is the value of corn ensilage when cut fine, compared to other green food? Is the quantity of cut bone too liberal? The hens have grit and shells.

Do the hens eat an ounce of cut bone a day per hen, with the noon mash? My experience in feeding bone has been that hens fed a good grain ration would take on an average only about half an ounce of green bone and meat a day. We usually fed green bone about the middle of the afternoon, following a light noon feed of grain in litter. As a rule, we feed not oftener than every other day, and an allowance of an ounce per fowl was ample. If when we had an abundance of meat and bone, and time to cut it, we fed every day, we found that the appetite for meat fell off considerably, and many of the hens, after having all they wanted daily for a few days, seemed not to care much for it. If other food was reduced to force them to eat more bone and meat, it was apt to cause looseness of the bowels and very offensive droppings.

I cannot tell Mr. N. just how corn ensilage compares with other-green foods for poultry. I cannot now recall any reports on that use of it. The nearest approach to experience with it I have had was with a little late sweet corn stalks I cut last year just at the beginning of cold weather, and threw into a loft where they froze solid. They remained there until toward spring, when, wanting the loft for other purposes, I threw them out of the window into the yard below, where was a cocker and six or seven pullets. A few days afterwards I noticed that the fowls were eating very freely of both the leaves of the corn and the immature ears as these thawed out daily in the sun. Fearing that they would either become crop bound or contract indigestion on such diet, I started to take it out of the yard, but on second thought decided to leave it there and see what would happen.

They ate all the immature corn, ate leaves as long as a tinge of greenness remained, and scattered the long coarse stalks all over the yard. So far as I could see, it had no special effect on them either way. There was no perceptible difference either in condition or in

egg production between them and the other pullets which had only the regular ration. I am inclined to think that in crop bound the real cause of the trouble most often be sought further back than when the crop is obstructed, for there is no doubt that only a very small proportion of the fowls which eat things said to cause crop bound, get into trouble by doing so. No doubt there are some cases of healthy well fed fowls becoming crop bound from simple obstruction of the crop, but a comparison of reports of cases of many correspondents suggests that where the digestive powers are not in full vigor, impaction of the crop occurs easily and almost in epidemic form, when articles a little difficult of digestion or having a tendency to irritate the crop are eaten.

The Flint, Mich., Show.

Dec. 9-12, 1912.

[Addresses of Flint exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Michigan].

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—The Halsey Miller Co., 1, 2 ck 95, 94; 1, 2, 3 hen 95, 94, 93; 1, 2, 3 chl 95, 94, 93; 1, 2, 3 pul 95, 94, 93.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Geo. Wildman, 1 ck 90; 2 pul 88; Albert Smith, 2 chl 87; 1, 3 pul 91, 88.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. E. Spencer, 1 ck 94; 1, 2 pul 91, 90.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—A. Bradley & Son, 1 ck 95; Chas. Short, 2 ck 92; 2, 3 hen 94, 94; J. O. Marsh, 3 ck 91; 1 hen 93; 2 chl 94; 1, 2, 3 pul 94, 94; 1 pen. H. M. Torrey, 1, 3 chl 90, 87.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—C. X. Gilbert, 1 ck 93; 1, 2, 3 hen 94, 91, 91; 1, 2, 3 chl 93, 89, 89; 1, 2, 3 pul 94, 93, 93; 1 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Geo. Wildman, 1 ck 91; 1, 2, 3 hen 90, 89, 88.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—The Halsey Miller Co., 1 ck 94; 1, 2, 3 chl 95, 94; 1, 2, 3 pul 95, 95, 94.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Thos. H. Mills, 1 ck 91; 1 hen 90; 2 chl 88; 1, 3 pul 91, 88; C. C. Gordes, 1 chl 91; 2 pul 91.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Fred Mott, 1 ck 94; 3 hen 93; 3 pul 94; Davidson & Son, 3 ck 92; 1 hen 94; 1 chl 94; 1, 2 pul 94, 94; 1 pen. F. J. Pierson, 2 ck 93; Clark Barney, 2 hen 95; R. C. Crossman, 2 chl 84.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Warren J. Hinckley, 1 ck 91; 1 hen 93; 1 pul 92.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Chas. Burr, 1 chl 93; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 94, 94; 1 pen.

W. C. BLACK POLISH.—Ormsbee & Porter, 1, 2, 3 pul 91, 94, 94.

WHITE INDIAN GAMES.—Ormsbee & Porter, 1 ck 89; 1, 2 hen 92; 92; 1 chl 91; 1, 2 pul 94; 92.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES.—C. D. Muzzy, 1, 3 ck 94; 1, 2 chl 93, 93; Chas. Bortle, 2 ck 95; 3 hen 95; 3 pul 94; D. A. Clark, 1 chl 95; 2 pul 94; Fred Austin, 2 chl 93; 1 pul 95.

RED CAPS.—Muzzy, 1 ck 88; 1, 2 hen 88, 87; 2 chl 94; 1, 3 pul 91, 87; Chas. McKitchin, 1 chl 92; 2 pul 88.

MOTTLED ANCONAS.—F. W. Alexander, 1, 2, 3 hen 94, 92, 92; 1, 2 chl 93, 89.

HOUDANS.—J. R. MacDonald, 1 ck 94; 1, 2 hen 94; 93; 1 chl 93; 1, 2 pul 91, 91.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—N. G. Bristol, 1 ck; 1 hen. L. L. Conn, 1 chl; 1, 2 pul.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—W. DeBarr, 1, 2 hen 94, 92; 1 pul 94.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Geo. G. Milne, 1 ck 94; 1, 2 hen 95, 94.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Chas. Austin, 1 ck 93; 1 pul 93.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Fred Mott, 1, 2 hen 95, 94.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS.—Maria Brace, 1 pair.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—Chas. Short, 1 pair.

There is no ironclad rule for successful advertising. It is a result of the combination of common sense and tenacity of purpose.—Fame.

The Marketing Worries Him.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Is the western end of Long Island a good place to start a poultry farm, say a place about 35 miles out from New York? How would I go about shipping to market, by express or freight, and how pack them? It is not the raising but the market end that worries me, as I am not sure how to go about dressing, etc., the chickens for market.

A. L. W.

That is a good location as far as position with reference to market is concerned, and has many good sites for poultry farms. Even in the best of locations, speaking of location in the broad sense, there are places unsuitable for poultry or unfavorable to profitable poultry keeping. These one must know how to avoid.

To learn about marketing, Mr. W. ought to work for awhile on some farm where fowls are dressed and prepared for market in large numbers. While his thought for that part of the business shows a better appreciation of its difficulties than is common, I fear he underestimates the other difficulties, which while not troublesome to the man who has learned the business, cause a good deal of worry to most while they are learning. To avoid these worries, too, he would find a course on a poultry farm useful.

Shipments of poultry are made almost wholly by express, freight being too slow and uncertain.

The Yorkville, Ill., Show.

Dec. 23-26, 1912.

[Addresses of Yorkville exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Illinois].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—D. F. Palmer & Son, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 chl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. B. Leath Tremaine, Plattville, 3 ck. E. W. Smith, 2 ck; 1 chl; 3 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. H. Arundale, Newark, 1, 2, 3 chl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—R. A. McClelland, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 chl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—A. & E. Tarbox, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 chl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Tarbox, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 chl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Tarbox, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 chl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 3 pen. Nichols Bros., 1, 3 hen; 3 chl; 2 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—L. R. Jeter, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 chl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Andrew Almy, 1 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul. Walter Stansel, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 chl; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2 pen.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Tarbox, 1 chl; 1 pul.

In advertising, as in everything else, one must keep strictly up to date. The advertising methods that proved successful fifty years ago would not bring paying results today. The reason for this lies in the fact that the conditions of the people are not the same now as they were fifty years ago, and advertising must necessarily change in order to fit the changed conditions.—Fame.

Twenty-Five Hundred Strong We Await Your Orders

Each employee thoroughly trained to attend to his or her special part of your order in the quickest possible time and without mistake. Not only best goods at lowest prices, but PROMPT SHIPMENTS are largely responsible for our immense and still rapidly increasing business. Ninety-seven out of every hundred orders are shipped within 3 days after being received and thousands are shipped the same day.

Don't you think it would pay you to trade with us? From our large catalogue you can buy everything you need at wholesale prices. Fill out the coupon and send it with 15 cents for our catalogue TODAY—you will more than save your money on the first order you send us.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Send for Catalogue TODAY and get ready for Spring "fixing up." Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago. Enclosed find 15 cents, for which please send me Catalogue No. 71.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Write very plain. Express Office \_\_\_\_\_ Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago



Why not place your Mid-Winter Order with us?

What will you need during January and February?

Look ahead—Better begin by filling out coupon below.

SAVE YOUR EYES Write for special spectacle catalogue with instructions for fitting, free.



R. I. Poultry Association Election.

At the annual meeting of the R. I. Poultry Association, held Dec. 17, 1902, the following officers were elected for 1903: Pres.—Geo. W. Williams, Providence, R. I. Vice-pres.—John R. Wilcox, Kingston, R. I.; John S. Remington, Greenville, R. I.; Richard G. Davis, Providence, R. I.; C. H. Jenks, Pawtucket, R. I. Sec'y.—William I. Brown, 6 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I. Treas.—Wm. H. Congdon, Oak Lawn, R. I. Auditor.—H. W. Mowry, Oak Lawn, R. I. The next show is to be held at Providence, R. I., Dec. 2-5, 1903.

WHY PAINT CRACKS AND PEELS.

The observer who remembers what he sees will have noted that the paint on new work seldom cracks or peels, while paint applied over old paint very frequently exhibits these faults. If you ask the painter why paint cracks, he will probably answer, "because it is cheap ready-mixed stuff." If you corner him, however, he will admit that any paint will crack under certain conditions. It is his business to see that these conditions do not exist, but he seldom takes the trouble to do so.

The reason that paint cracks and peels over old paint is very simple: The repainting has been too long delayed, and the old coat having lost its oil is brittle and very lightly attached to the wood, so that the contraction of the fresh coat pulls it away. The cure for this defect is the proverbial "ounce of prevention"—do not too long delay repainting. If the critical point has been past, a little probing with the blade of a pocket knife will demonstrate the fact, and then scraping or burning off is the only resource.

The rule applies to straight lead and oil quite as fully as to the cheapest ready mixed paints, and there is no possible way of saving money by delaying too long the inevitable repainting. Pure oil combination paints compounded with zinc white and white lead or other ingredients will stand longer without repainting than other materials, but it is poor economy to delay beyond the danger point the job of repainting, no matter what paint is used.

STANTON DUDLEY.

The Kind of Seeds That Yield.

Like everything else there are good seeds and bad seeds. Seeds that grow and seeds that don't grow; seeds that yield and seeds that don't yield, and a little thought given now to the selection of the seed you'll need, will be found time well spent, though realized much better at the harvest if you select the world-famed Ferry's Seeds—the kind that always yield. For nearly half a century Ferry's Seeds have been known and sown wherever good crops are grown, until farmer and gardener alike, have learned to depend upon their wonderful reliable growing and yielding qualities, year after year, to the exclusion of all others.

Unfortunately the seed business seems to afford a means for many unscrupulous people who aim to blind the unwary to quality, through littleness of price and boastful claims, who in reality have nothing to substantiate their claims, no reputation at stake, no past record as proof. It is better to pay a little more for the seed, and be assured of a great deal more at the harvest by sowing Ferry Seeds. The 1903 Seed Annual which is sent free, postpaid, will be found unusually interesting and instructive. Write for it today. Address, D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Fort Collins, Colo., Show.

Dec. 16-19, 1902.

[Addresses of Fort Collins exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Colorado.]

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—R. G. Maxwell, 3 ck 874; 2, 3 hen 894, 894. George Mein, 1 hen 901; 1 pul 91. J. W. Talcott, Petersburg, 1, 2, 3 ck 901, 904, 904; 3 pul 180.2. W. H. Pring, 2 pul 91; 2 pen 178.9. O. J. Stephens, Longmont, 3 pen 178.4.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Mein, 3 ck disq; 2, 3 hen 89, 874; 3 ck 893; 2, 3 pul 89, 874; 1 pen 174.9.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. W. Dawney & Son, 1, 2 ck 931, 924; 1, 2, 3 hen 94, 931, 921; 1, 2 ck 95, 921; 1, 2 pul 93, 924; 1, 2 pen 187.2, 187.7. Walter Cakelread, 3 ck 924; 3 ck 924; C. F. Deffke, Greeley, 3 pul 93; 3 pen 183.9.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—A. R. Debolt, 1, 3 ck 904, 89; 2 hen 893; 3 pul 91; 2 pen 180.4. Durkee, 2 ck 90; 3 hen 89; 2, 3 ck 904, 89; 1 pul 914; 3 pen 180.1. L. B. Willard, 1 ck 904; 2 pul 91; 1 pen 181.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—P. G. Terry, 2 ck 89; 2 ck 914; 1, 3 pul 93, 92; 2 pen 183.3. A. W. Killzore & Son, 3 ck 894; 1, 2, 3 hen 94, 931, 914; 1, 3 ck 95, 89; 2 pul 92; 1 pen 183.4.

LIGHT BRAHMS.—H. A. Havener & Son, 1 ck 90; 3 hen 874; 1 pen 173.8.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Havener, 1, 3 ck 931, 904; 2, 3 hen 93, 914; 3 ck 86; 2 pen 184.2. J. R. Wilson, Denver, 2 ck 934; 1 hen 931; 1, 2 ck 92, 914; 1, 2, 3 pul 94, 934, 93.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—John Morris, Golden, 1 ck 904; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 914, 914; 1 pen 181.9.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Havener, 1 ck disq; 1, 2, 3 hen 901, 894, 88; 1, 2 ck 914, 904; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 904, 904; 1 pen 182.2.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—A. J. Heller, Canon City, 2, 3 hen 891, 88; 1, 2 ck 894, 914; 1, 2 pul 911, 91; 1 pen 184.1. Lawrence Vaplon, 3 ck 891; 3 pul 91.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Mrs. J. B. Bay, 2 ck 894; 3 hen 874; 1, 2, 3 ck 92, 89; 1, 2, 3 pul 924, 904, 90; 1 pen 182.8. C. W. Kemper, Stout, 3 ck 861.

HOLDANS.—W. H. Kerr, Denver, 1 hen 93; 1 ck 92; 3 pul disq.

B. B. R. GAME BANTAMS.—J. O. Hogg, 1 ck.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Wm. Lindenmeier, Jr., 1, 2 ck 95, 94; 1 hen 95; 1 ck 96; 2 pul 94; 1 pen 191. Mrs. W. R. Akren, Timath, 3 ck 874; 2, 3 hen 95, 94; 2 ck 95; 1, 3 pul 95, 94; 2 pen 190.

Petaluma Incubator Co. Expanding its Business Facilities.

The Petaluma Incubator Company, of Petaluma, California, to keep pace with the enormous growth of its business has within the last few weeks not only completed a large three story brick building as an addition to its factory by which the capacity has been more than doubled, but has also opened a large store and warehouse at 33 Market street, San Francisco. The latter move was made to not only aid in the sale of incubators and brooders but to enable them to better handle all the various lines of goods for which they are Pacific coast and export agents.

The factory and main office at Petaluma is in charge of Mr. Byce, Mr. H. C. Gray, general manager, Mr. H. R. Campbell, manager of the poultry supply department, while the eastern house at Indianapolis, Ind., is directed by Mr. E. S. Comings, the vice-president, and Mr. C. H. Taft, the secretary of the company, is in charge of the San Francisco business.

The Galva, Ill., Show.

Dec. 10-13, 1902.

[Addresses of Galva exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Illinois.]

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Meyer Bros., Princeton, 2 ck 89; 1, 4 hen 924, 914; C. F. Schmitter, Reynolds, 3 ck 884; W. A. Boostroy, 4 ck 871; 1 ck 914; F. E. Johnson, Galesburg, 2, 3 hen 92, 914; 2 pul 92; 2 pen. Geo. N. Buffin, Lafayette, 2, 3, 4 ck 91, 91, 90; 3, 4 pul 914, 914; 1, 3 pen. C. E. Carlsson, 1 pul 924; 4 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. H. Switzer, Macomb, 2, 3 hen 884, 874; 1, 2 ck 914, 90; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 92, 924, 914, 914; 1 pen. James B. Gibbs, 4 hen 81, G. L. Nye, Woodlark, 3 ck 894; 2 pen. Harry Craft, Randall, 4 ck 89; 3 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. A. Miller & Sons, 1 ck 90; 4 hen 894; 3 pul 904; 2 pen. W. R. Norton, Nepouset, 3 hen 904; 1 ck 904; 1, 2, 4 pul 924, 914, 904; 1 pen. R. A. Williams, Toulon, 1, 2 hen 93, 924.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—B. H. Sewell, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 931, 924, 914; 2 ck 924; 2 pen. C. J. Larson, 1 ck 954; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 961, 961, 95, 954; 1 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Whitmore Bros., 4 ck 89; 3, 4 hen 86, 84; E. W. Norene, Altona, 1 hen 914; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck 921, 914, 894; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 91, 891, 894; 1 pen. Thomas Nicholson, Kewanee, 2 pen.

LARKIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Wm. Range, Rock Island, 2 ck 891; 1, 2, 3 hen 904, 881, 88.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—E. W. Robinson, 1, 2, 3 hen 911, 904, 884; Frank E. Clark, 1 ck 90; 4 pul 904; 1 pen. Gnt Ostberg, Kewanee, 2 ck 894; 2, 3 pul 91, 91. Whitmore Bros., 3, 4 ck 884, 874; 1 pul 92.

LIGHT BRAHMS.—J. E. Johnson, 1, 3 ck 914, 90; 2 ck 894; 2, 4 pul 902, 894; 2 pen. J. L. Wynes, Rock Island, 2 ck 934; 1, 2, 4 hen 921, 914, 904; 1 pul 924; 1 pen. J. C. Stewart, Monmouth, 4 ck 894; 3 hen 944; 1, 3, 4 ck 904, 891, 881; 3 pul 90; 3 pen.

BUFF COCHINS.—Alva Davis, Blandinsville, 2 ck 881; 1 ck 911; 1, 2, 3 pul 914, 904, 891; 1 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—John Cole M. D., Williamsfield, 1 ck 944; 1, 2, 3 hen 94, 94, 924; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck 944, 94, 924, 90; 1 pul 924; 3 pen. Dana Jones, Lafayette, 2 ck 88.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—G. Breed, Galesburg, 2 ck 894; 1, 3, 4 hen 924, 904, 89; 2 ck 91; 2 pul 904; 1 pen. E. S. Larson, 4 ck 894; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 91, 891, 894; Dr. F. M. Reed, Wyanet, 2 hen 904; 1, 3, 4 ck 92, 91, 894.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—E. W. Robinson, 2 ck 894; 1, 2 hen 914, 914; 1 ck 924; 1 pul 924; 1 pen. Mrs. Jno. Nickolls, Wady Petra, 3 ck 874; 3, 4 hen 91, 904; 4 pul 914; 3 pen. James B. Gibbs, 2, 3 ck 914, 91; 3 pul 914; 2 pen. H. W. Fairall, Iowa City, 4 ck 904; G. Ostberg, 2 pul 92.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—F. E. Olson, 1, 2, 3 hen 914, 91, 88; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck 944, 944, 934, 904; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 944, 94, 934, 934; 1 pen 187.3.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—John Cole, M. D., 1, 2 ck 94, 94; 1 pul 934.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—W. A. White, 1 ck 91; 1, 2 hen 95, 94; 1 ck 934; 1 pul 94.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Albin Bohne, 1 ck 904; 3 hen 874; Ray Elliott, 3 ck 874; 2 hen 874; Miss Pauline Williams, Toulon, 1 hen 90.

HOLDANS.—Johnson, 1, 2, 3 hen 914, 894, 894; 1 ck 92.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Cole, 4 ck 824; 4 hen 814; 4 ck 824; 3, 4 pul 804, 834.

PERIN DUCKS.—Mrs. James Meikle, 1 ck 1 pul; J. L. Wynes, 2 ck 1, 2 pul.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Meikle, 1 ck; 1 pul.

TOULOUSE GEES.—Meikle, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

"Millions of Trees"

Is the title on the front cover of a very attractive catalogue issued by our advertiser, D. Hill, the veteran grower of evergreens at Danudee, Ill. Mr. Hill has been "at it" for more than forty years, and is known not only all over this land, but in many foreign countries. He is a native of old England, where forestry is more intelligently understood than here. He grows all his stock from seed, and develops them into thrifty hardy trees. Those who deal with him once do so again and again, as need arises. Write for his catalogue, and mention FARM-POULTRY when you do.

Man's Mission on Earth

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only, regular price 30 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 6 cents for postage. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., established in 1860, the oldest and best in America. Write to-day for free book. "The Key to Health and Happiness." EDITOR'S NOTE: For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold. The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

TRY IT BEFORE YOU BUY IT. Test it before you decide; prove it before you pay your money. That will save future disappointment and loss. That's the way we sell MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER. the machine with more new, labor-saving improvements than all other bone cutters combined. New design; never clogs; automatic governor which adapts the feed to strength of operator. We send it on TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. No money asked for until you prove on your own premises that Mann's Latest will cut any bone with adhering meat and gristle easier, faster and in better shape than any other. If you don't like it return it at our expense. Isn't that better for you than to pay cash in advance for a machine you never tried? Isn't it fairer than so-called "trial offers" which demand payment in advance? Catalog free. F. W. MANN CO., Box 55 Milford, Mass. Mrs. Clover Cutters, Granite Crystal Grit, Swinging Feed Trays, etc.

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Believing that every one of our readers should have at least one good farm and family journal, we have perfected arrangements whereby we can send that practical and instructive journal, FARM AND HOME, in connection with our publication, at a remarkably low price. See the wonderful offer below.



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We are unable to give but a brief description of the contents of FARM AND HOME, which is unequalled for variety and excellence. Prominent among its many departments may be mentioned the—

- Farm and Garden Market Reports
Fruit Culture
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Fishing and Breeding
The Apiary Talks with our Lawyer News o the Day Dairy and Creamery Household Features
The Poultry Yard
The Question Box
Plants and Flowers
The Veterinary
The Horse
Sheep and Swine

FARM AND HOME is a national semi-monthly, the 24 numbers which comprise a year's subscription making a volume of over 600 pages, teeming with all the latest and most reliable information that experience and science can supply. No better proof of its popularity can be offered than its enormous circulation, which extends into every state, each number being read by no less than a million and a half readers.

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FOR

1903

Monthly Calendars

Art, Literature, Music, in Color



One of the Pictures, "MUSIC."

FOR

1903

Weather Forecasts

Size of Each Sheet 8 x 10 in.

The Pictures—Each of the three sheets comprising this Calendar contains an exquisite reproduction in the original colors of a beautiful painting made at great expense exclusively for this calendar. The three subjects are Art Literature and Music. The illustration herewith gives in a crude way only a suggestion of one of the pictures. Each is on the best quality of wedding bristol board, 8x10 inches, on a cleverly executed, quartered oak background, which is not only attractive in itself but intensifies the artistic effect of the color sketch.

Weather Forecasts—In addition to the calendar feature, with its attractive pictures and beautiful color work, we have also included on the back of each sheet the very valuable and exceedingly popular weather forecasts for the corresponding months. These are written especially for us by the well-known authority, Professor Lillingston, and are found in no other calendar but ours. Owing to the extreme popularity of the weather forecasts in the past, we have at an additional expense added this most valuable feature.

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As a special inducement for prompt replies, to all who accept the following Special Offer within thirty days, we will also mail the Art Calendar above described without further charge.

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FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.



The Sanatoga, Pa., Show.

[Addresses of Sanatoga exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Pennsylvania.]

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. B. Wisler, Pine Iron Works, 1, 3 ck; 1, 4 hen; 1, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. M. R. Shaber, Pottstown, 2 ck; 3 hen; 4 pul; 3 pen. H. F. Scheffey, 4 ck. Sam. Blen, Pottstown, 2 hen. Koertz & Son, 2, 4 ck; 4 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Stauffer & Polly, Spring City, 1 ck, 2, 4 hen; 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul. Kurtz & Son, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 4 ck; 4 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Stauffer & Polly, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 3 ck; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. Ross Fate, Pottstown, 2 ck. D. C. Kaltrider, Red Lion, 4 ck; 1 pen; 1 ck. Geo. B. Yeager, 2 ck. Kurtz & Son, 4 ck; 3, 4 pul; 4 pen. Wm. H. Schultz, E. Greenville, 3 pen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Stauffer & Polly, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2 ck; 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. William H. Childs, Habboro, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2 pul.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—L. K. Drumbheller, 2 hen. W. N. Shope, Hummelstown, 1 pul; 3 ck dis.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Geo. L. Harne, Pottstown, 2 ck; 4 pul. Fronheise & Hoffman, 3 ck; 2 hen; 3 ck. Stauffer & Polly, 3 hen; 4 ck. W. B. Shope, 4 hen. David Murray, 2 ck; 3 pul. E. L. Pennypacker, Spring City, 2 pen; 3 pen dis.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—H. Swartz, Thomas, Packerford, 1 ck; 2, 3 pul. F. H. Hill, Pottstown, 2 ck; 2 pen. C. A. Mack, E. Greenville, 1, 4 ck; 1 pen.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Stauffer & Polly, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Kulp, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BUFF COCHINS.—Spangler Bros., Hanover, 1 ck.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Allentown Duck Farm, Allentown, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—H. Clarence De Turk, Blandon, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. Horace D. Smith, Pottstown, 2 ck. W. H. Eitel, Hummelstown, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 ck. Oscar F. Hart, Green Lane, 4 ck. O. L. Zorley, Pine Iron Works, 4 hen; 4 ck. John H. Smith & Son, Pottstown, 3 pul; 1 pen. John R. Gove, Royalston, 4 pul.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Howard Brown, Coatesville, 1 ck; 3 ck. Benj. M. Erb, E. Greenville, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul. F. R. McMahon, Ationa, 4 ck. Kaltrider, 5 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—H. M. Moyer, Shanesville, 1 ck; 1 hen. H. Brown, 2 ck. C. M. Moyer, 3 ck; 4 hen; 1 ck; 4 pul. L. K. Drumbheller, 4 ck; 3 pul. Fred C. Newhard, 2, 3 hen; 2, 3, 4 ck; 2 pul. Harry B. Levenson, 1 pul; 3 pen dis.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Fronheiser & Hoffman, 3 ck dis; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—H. F. Scheffey & Son, 1, 4 hen; 2, 3 ck; 2 pul; 1 pen. Barton Thomas, Pottstown, 1 ck; 2 hen; 4 ck. Sam. Blen, 3 ck; 3 pul. A. C. Nester & Son, Pottstown, 4 ck; 3 hen; 1 pul; 2 pen. F. C. Newhard, 1 ck; 4 pul. E. L. Pennypacker, 1 pen. L. K. Drumbheller, 3 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—A. C. Nester & Son, 1 ck; 1, 4 hen; 4 pul; 2 pen. S. Blen, 2, 3 ck; 2, 4 ck; 1, 3 pul; 1, 3 pen. Geo. T. Berrick, 2, 3 hen; 1 ck. Drumbheller, 3 ck; 1, 2 pul.

MOTTLED ANCONAS.—Stauffer & Polly, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—I. B. Romig, Reading, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul. J. B. Krause & Sons, 2 ck; 3, 4 hen; 2, 4 ck; 1 pul. C. L. Voth, 3 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul; 3 pen. Dr. J. E. Blank, Green Lane, 1 ck. Rev. J. A. Long, 4 pul.

W. C. W. POLISH.—David R. Trout, Blandon, 3 ck; 3 hen; 1 pul.

W. C. B. POLISH.—3 ck dis. Jos. W. Herbing, 1, 2 hen; 3 hen dis. Wm. H. Edgar, Freemansburg, 1 ck. S. S. HAMBURGS.—S. Kurtz, 1 ck; 1 hen. Jos. Herbins, 2 hen.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—Rhoades Bros., Athol, 1 ck; 1 pul.

FRIZZLES.—Herbine, 1 ck; 1 hen.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—H. F. Scheffey & Son, 1, 2 ck.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Kurtz & Son, 1 ck; 1 pul.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Rhoades Bros., 1 ck; 1 pul. Geo. W. Channell, Spring City, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 pul.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Drumbheller, 1 ck; 2, 3, 4 hen; 2 ck. Ben. H. Kauffman, Blandon, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—M. H. Gilbert, Pottstown, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck. Wayne L. Schever, Grill, 4 ck.

BOOTED WHITE BANTAMS.—D. B. Trout, 1 ck; 3 pul.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS.—D. B. Trout, 1 hen; 1 pen.

GAME BANTAMS.—Franz & Melher, Reading, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. M. A. Franze, Reading, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Thomas Caffrey, Spring City, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul; 1 pen. Jos. E. Blanck, Green Lane, 3, 4 pul; 2 ck. H. F. Scheffey, 3 ck; 4 hen; 3, 4 ck. Kauffman, 4 ck. F. Hoffman, 1 hen; 2 pen. Wm. Edgar, 3 hen; 2 ck. W. L. Schever, 1 pul.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME BANTAMS.—Spangler Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen.

RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS.—Franz & Milcher, 1 ck; 1 hen.

FRIZZLE BANTAMS.—Kurtz, 1 ck.

AFRICAN GESE.—All to M. S. Christian, Niantic.

EMDEN GESE.—Yorger & Moore, 1 gander; 1, 2 goose. John S. Smith, 2 gander; 3, 4 goose.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—All to S. J. Kurtz.

Rutherford, 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. Egbert R. Klein, Englewood, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen. H. M. Lichtenberg, Englewood, 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE.—Wm. Brockner, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—J. W. Heggerman, Maywood, 3 ck. Geo. C. Ely, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2 pen.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Heggerman, 2 ck; 2 ck; 2 pul.

BUFF COCHINS.—Harry Brown, 1 ck; 2 hen. G. G. Humphrey, Englewood, 3 ck. Benj. McWherry, Hub-dee Lake, 1 hen. Mrs. C. P. Bogert, 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—C. A. Stacey, Newark, 3 ck; 1 hen; 3 ck; 4, 5 pul. Geo. W. Hood, 1 ck. Mrs. C. P. Bogert, 2 ck; 2, 3 pul. J. W. Heggerman, 4, 5 ck; 1 pul.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Wm. A. Macgregor, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. C. W. Halsey, Ridgewood, 2 ck; 2 pul.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—R. S. Remy, Ridgewood, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul. Dr. Chas. D. Cropsey, 2 ck; 1 hen. W. G. Vermilye, 3 ck. Hill, 2 hen; 4, 5 ck. J. H. Sabin, Brown, 1 ck; 4 pul; 1 pen. E. A. Hering, 2 ck; 2 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Myron Smith, Englewood, 1 ck. F. A. Merritt, 1 ck; 1 pul. C. R. Hobart, Maplewood, 2 ck; 1 pul. Geo. Kriger, 3 pul.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—R. J. Remy, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Golden Buff Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. Wm. Vander Maas, Midland Park, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Samuel B. Ferdon, 1 pul. R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—O. F. Cook, 3 pul.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Wm. V. Maas, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. J. M. Squires, Englewood, 2 ck; 2 hen. H. Brown, 3, 5 hen; 2 ck.

RED CAPS.—John Myers, Hackensack Heights, 1 ck.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Wm. H. Spangler, Dover, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ck; 1, 3 pul. B. F. Jones, Englewood, 2 ck; 2 ck. E. R. Reid, 3 hen; 4 ck. J. R. & F. W. West, Leonia, 3 ck; 1, 2 pul.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Chas. Ward, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck. W. Brockner, 2 ck; 2 pul. Keeney Bros., 1 ck. Thos. B. Henly, 3 ck; 1, 3 pul. M. M. Schwer, 4 pul.

HOUDANS.—Willard Marsh, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. M. D. Marsh, 2 ck; 2 hen; 4 pul.

WHITE DORKINGS.—Henry Hales, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS.—Hales, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2 pul. J. Fris, 3 pul.

COLORED DORKINGS.—Hales, 1 ck; 1 pul. F. B. Henley, 2 pul.

BLACK OR BROWN RED PIT GAMES.—Keeney Bros., 1, 4 ck. J. M. Seoskie, Maywood, 2 ck; 3 ck; 1 pul. J. E. Romaine, 3 ck; 1, 2 ck; 2 pul. E. K. Conrad, 1 hen. Chas. A. Haines, Hillsdale, 4 ck.

DECKWING PIT GAMES.—Wm. Staib, 1 ck. Collins Bros., 1 ck.

RED OR WHITE PYLE GAMES.—E. K. Conrad, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen. J. M. Seoskie, 1 ck.

WHITE PIT GAMES.—J. M. Seoskie, 1 pul.

DOMINIQUE PIT GAMES.—Collins Bros., 1 ck; 2 ck. E. D. Ackman, 1 hen. Robert Lilley, 1 ck. Seoskie, 3 ck.

BLACK PIT GAMES.—J. E. Romaine, 1 pul.

BLUE PYLE PIT GAMES.—E. K. Conrad, 1 ck; 1 hen. Griffiths & Ackerman, 2 ck. Seoskie, 2 hen; 1 ck; E. D. Ackman, 2 ck; 1 pul.

ANY OTHER COLOR PIT GAMES.—Keeney Bros., 1, 2 ck; 1 hen. Romaine, 3 ck; 2, 3 ck; 1 pen. Chas. A. Vandubeck, 4 ck. Seoskie, 1 ck; 1 pul. Haines, 4 ck.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—A. J. Screvins, New Bridge, 1 ck; 1 hen.

B. R. GAME BANTAMS.—A. J. Detman, Englewood, 1 ck; 1 hen. Keeney Bros., 2 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 pul. J. H. Morton, 3 pul. Edward Allen, Dandee Lake, 1 pen.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS.—Keeney Bros., 1 ck; 1 pul.

A. O. V. GAME BANTAMS.—D. R. Gilbert, 3 ck; 3 hen.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Benj. G. Pratt, River Edge, 1 ck; 2 hen. Ellsworth & Sylvester, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 ck; 1, 3, 4 hen; 1 ck. Waite, 1 pen.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Ellsworth & Sylvester, 1 hen; 1 ck.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Glenwood Poultry Yards, E. Orange, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Ellsworth & Sylvester, 2 ck. Miss M. S. Humphrey, Englewood, 3 ck. Wm. Siack, 2 hen; 2 pullet.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Glenwood Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. Kenneth Milne, 1 ck; 2 pul. Mrs. George Shafter, 1 pen.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Glenwood Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

GRAY JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Hales, 1 ck; 1 hen.

A. O. C. JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Hales, 1 ck; 1 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—G. C. Ely, 1 hen.

FRIZZLES.—Mrs. C. Long, 1 pul.

DOWN DUCKS.—Edward M. Morris, Creskill, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul.

MANDARIN DUCKS.—A. J. Ditman, 1 pair.

AFRICAN GESE.—J. W. Heggerman, 1, 2 ck.

SWAN NECK AFRICAN GANDER.—Heggerman, 1 ck.

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The Hackensack, N. J., Show.

Dec. 11—13, 1902.

[Addresses of Hackensack exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in New Jersey.]

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—H. Ward & Conklin, Union, 1 ck, 1 hen, A. B. Belfour, Leonia, 2 ck. Wm. Stack, 5 ck. W. G. Vermilye, Englewood, 2 hen; 2 pen. Geo. H. Logan, Far Hills, 1, 3 ck. A. A. Hering, 2, 3 ck. Fred E. A. Harms, 2 pul. W. H. Jones, 4 ck; 4 pul. John Swavek, Englewood, 1 pul. A. J. Saterian, New Bridge, 3 pul; 1 pen. Mrs. J. M. Brown, 3, 4 pul.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—E. M. Morris, Creskill, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. F. D. Hill, Westwood, 2 hen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—F. A. Stedman, Rutherford, 1 ck; 3 ck; 1 pul. F. H. Hester, Peapack, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Geo. H. Fessenden, 4 ck; 4 pul.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Geo. H. Cotton, Dumont, 1, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 pul; 1, 2 ck. Geo. W. Hood, 1 hen. F. A. Merritt, Rutherford, 1, 2 ck.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Dr. Chas. D. Cropsey, Rutherford, 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen. A. F. Frazz, 3 hen; 3 ck; 3 ck. W. G. Vermilye, 2 hen; 4, 2 ck; 1 pul. F. D. Hill, 3 hen; 1 pen. F. H. Wate, Oradell, 1 ck. Robt. C. Dyon, Dumont, 3 ck; 4 pul; 3 pen. E. A. Harms, 2, 3 pul. J. Swavek, 2 pen.

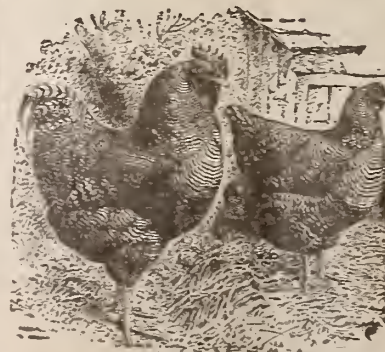
BUFF WYANDOTTES.—F. D. Hill, 1 hen. Wm. A. Macgregor, Bergenfield, 2 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen.

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